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HAWAS SAGAR JUTING SINDHAGUS

First Issue**H.E.H. the Nizam's Government**

**REPORT**  
on  
**LABOUR CENSUS**  
**1935 (1344 F.)**

by  
**MAZHAR HUSAIN, M.A., B.Sc.,**  
*Director of Statistics.*



Hyderabad-Deccan.  
Government Central Press  
1937

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## First Issue

# H.E.H. the Nizam's Government



## REPORT

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Director of Statistics.



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## PREFACE

This is the first report on Wages Census published by the Department of Statistics and Census. The data presented in this were collected early in 1344 Fasli and the lateness of their publication was partly due to priority given to the report of the quinquennial Livestock Census taken simultaneously and partly to delay in unearthing records of the wages enumeration made in 1337 Fasli for the purposes of a comparative study.

The subject matter in this report has been divided into four chapters covering information in regard to Census methods, compilation of statistics, seasonal and agricultural conditions, trend of wholesale and retail prices, rates of wages in rural and urban occupations—skilled and unskilled—labour employed in large scale industries, the method of their recruitment, fixation and payment of wages and allowances, holidays and other benefits granted to them by the employers.

I desire to express my thanks to the District Revenue Staff and the Managers of Workshops, Weaving Mills and other large industrial concerns and, employers of factory labour who very kindly supplied to me such information as I required for the report.

My thanks are due to Mr. Abu Muhammad, the Deputy Director, Mr. R. Thomas, the Assistant Director and the clerical staff who keeping abreast with the daily routine of work entrusted to them, helped me in the completion of this work by doing it at home and overtime.

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25-9-1346 F.

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL

*Importance of Labour Census.*—So early as 1886 the British House of Commons adopted a resolution "That in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of Labour Statistics."

The Imperial Statistical Conference passed the following resolution. "The Conference realises that the pressure of modern industrial conditions necessitates a far closer and more accurate study of statistics of labour than has been accomplished hitherto. It is of opinion, therefore, that notwithstanding the fact that fundamental differences in local conditions make direct world-wide comparisons impossible, special attention should be given in the British Empire to this field of statistical enquiry and accordingly recommends that statistics of as complete a character as possible should be obtained in each country of the British Empire bearing on the rates of wages and the earnings of work people, the hours of labour, the causes, duration and mode of conclusion of strikes and lockouts, on employment including unemployment, on industrial organisation and on all other matters with a bearing on current labour conditions in so far as they are capable of statistical treatment."

*Approval of Hyderabad Government.*—In the Hyderabad State although attempts were made to take Labour Census the first time in 1329 Fasli, the second time in 1337 Fasli and some data too were collected, neither they were analysed nor published at all. The Department of Statistics took up this case in 1340 Fasli (1931) and moved to the Government the importance of these statistics, to be collected regularly and periodically. The Government after full consideration has approved and ordered for the quinquennial Labour Census to be taken at the time of the Live Stock Census (Notes File No. 31, 1340 F.—Trade Branch).

*Date of Census.*—The Labour Census of rural and urban areas, etc., of these Dominions was conducted in the first week of Isfandar 1344 Fasli (January 1935). The time of the Census was quite opportune. Agricultural operations were in full swing. A quinquennial census is taken in the Provinces of British India, the latest in Madras being the seventh. In future every endeavour will be made as per Government order to repeat the enumeration at regular intervals of five years.

*Agency.*—No special agency was employed for the work nor any expense incurred except the trifling cost of the stationery. The village officials of the Revenue Department collected the required information for rural and urban labour. The factory owners and Government institutions supplied the data of their concerns. In addition to the schedules, a questionnaire was issued to the perennial factories calling for information on the

hours of work and conditions of employment, etc. Copies of the schedules and questionnaire are given in the Appendix of this report.

*System of work.*—The system adopted for 1344 Faali (1935) Labour Census was as follows:—In order to see to the regular trend of the rise and fall of wages it was, with the approval of Government arranged this time that every Tahsildar has to select, specify and name four of the typical villages and one town (preferably the taluqa headquarters in his jurisdiction, from where the data have to be collected. The census will be taken of these places now and hereafter particularly, so that a real condition of wages be gauged thus. A list of these selected villages and towns is given below for easy reference and for future work and guidance:—

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F. WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Warangal	Warangal	Warangal	1. Mathwada. 2. Wardanapet. 3. Ghazpur. 4. Athmakur.
	Mahbubabad.	Mahbubabad.	1. Nuli Kodur. 2. Ssaberwerd. 3. Jursm. 4. Durnakal.
	Khammam	Khammam	1. Naghoseha. 2. Manchamagoda. 3. Thabala Kundapalli. 4. Bhoshmanchi.
	Madhira	Madhira	1. Madhira. 2. Mammer. 3. Chandasapunda. 4. Wenyur. 5. Kolure.
	Yellandu	Yellandu	1. Sangreni. 2. Macharla. 3. Shujat Nagar. 4. Paikul.
	Pakhal	Pakhal	1. Meshuram.
	Mulag	Mulag	1. Mulag.
	Paloncha	Paloncha	1. Amankapet. 2. Ichumapet. 3. Paleschi. 4. Mandarpalli.
Karimnagar	Jagtial	Jagtial	1. Bhaironjipalli. 2. Sarikunda. 3. Korstla. 4. Dharmapuri.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F. WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Karimnagar	Sultanabad	Sultanabad	1. Hangundam. 2. Akwelpalli. 3. Sri Rampur. 4. Bamireddipalli.
	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	1. Hasanabad. 2. Chippe Dandi. 3. Ramdag. 4. Bajanki.
	Sirsilla	Sirsilla	1. Sirsilla. 2. Shantrajipalli. 3. Mustabad. 4. Rozangi.
	Huzurabad	Huzurabad	1. Tungal. 2. Daroomsal. 3. Jamikunta. 4. Kamapur.
	Parkal	Parkal	1. Kodepak Khurd.
Adilabad	Mahadeopur	Mahadeopur	1. Mahadeopur. 2. Parchi. 3. Tadolarla. 4. Jintakani.
	Adilabad	Adilabad	1. Chanda. 2. Bela. 3. Gama Khurd. 4. Tamsi Kalan.
	Asifabad	Asifabad	1. Asifabad. 2. Ranji.
	Rajurn	Rajurn	1. Mangisetti. 2. Disanod. 3. Serni Kalan. 4. Chandoor.
	Chinnur	Chinnur	1. Somnapalli. 2. Panital. 3. Indaram. 4. Annaram.
Sikar	Lakshattipet	Lakshattipet	1. Miyaderpet. 2. Satelpalli. 3. Chintagooda.
	Sikar	Sikar	1. Sikar. 2. Bambr. 3. Panchalpet. 4. Mogypalli. 5. Delgaon.
	Utnur	Utnur	1. Pangdi. 2. Nalagundi. 3. Anderreddi Khurd. 4. Narsaipet.



No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1944 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Adilabad (Contd.)	Nirmal	Nirmal	1. Majji. 2. Jam. 3. Wadval. 4. Lamba Klurd. 5. Narsapur.
	Booth	Booth	1. Booth. 2. Pochra. 3. Appamopet. 4. Dahnagan. 5. Nersalgunda.
	Kinwat	Kinwat	1. Chakli. 2. Patoda. 3. Sindkhed.
Medak	Medak	Medak	1. Medak. 2. Sardhana. 3. Kalacharam Sheriff. 4. Ramayampett. 5. Weldurti.
	Andol	Andol	1. Yelapur. 2. Kuttapalli. 3. Nagarepalli. 4. Puchampalli.
	Kalabgur	Kalabgur	1. Garakurti. 2. Syedapur. 3. Tiedlapalli. 4. Tisapur.
Siddipet	Siddipet	Siddipet	1. Chelassapur. 2. Velure. 3. Narsampalli. 4. Gajwel Sheriff. 5. Siddipet.
	Yellareddi	Yellareddi	1. Anasagar. 2. Lingampet. 3. Nagureddipet. 4. Tandur.
Nizamabad	Armur	Armur	1. Popri. 2. Ibrahimpetan. 3. Bakonda. 4. Bhingal.
	Kamareddi	Kamareddi	1. Bibipet. 2. Bhikoor. 3. Ramareddi. 4. Mallareddi Klurd.
	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	1. Makur. 2. Dighipalli. 3. Navipet. 4. Medakpalli.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1944 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nizamabad (contd.)	Bodhan	Bodhan	1. Yodpalli. 2. Rudrur. 3. Mosra. 4. Thana Kalan.
	Banswada	Banswada	1. Goswran Kalan. 2. Bharkoor. 3. Nizamnagar. 4. Jaknora.
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	1. Badaypalli. 2. Masupeth. 3. Narsingunda. 4. Nawabpett.
	Pargi	Pargi	1. Kundrug. 2. Mohommudabad. 3. Mughalgidda. 4. Matkudod.
	Makthal	Makthal	1. Makthal. 2. Dhanwada. 3. Markal. 4. Kshitapur. 5. Narayampet.
Kalyankurthi	Kalyankurthi	Kalyankurthi	1. Aihabonda. 2. Bagdurupathipett. 3. Wellal. 4. Andgal.
	Nagarkurnool	Nagarkurnool	1. Kesaymat. 2. Talukapalli. 3. Bahinipalli. 4. Poth Reddipalli.
	Amrabad	Amrabad	1. Masanoor. 2. Turkapalli. 3. Mamedlapalli. 4. Ramampalli. 5. Achampet. 6. Kunda Nagool. 7. Balmoor. 8. Alair.
Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	1. Nalgonda. 2. Madharam Kalan. 3. Tazurthi. 4. Narkekal. 5. Katangur. 6. Narsalipalli.
	Bhongir	Bhongir	1. Nimsalguda. 2. Ramnampet. 3. Welumbad. 4. Aler.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nalgonda (contd.)	Miryalguda	Miryalguda	1. Topcharla. 2. Otkur. 3. Chalkarti. 4. Damarla Charla.
	Suriapet	Suriapet	1. Pan Pahadi. 2. Egar. 3. Kammal. 4. Haji Reddiguda.
	Devarkonda	Devarkonda	1. Panoor. 2. Chandampet. 3. Gudipelli. 4. Mangal Kulan.
	Huzurnagar	Huzurnagar	1. Kalmulcheru. 2. Kallure. 3. Medlacheru. 4. Kudar. 5. Kagal.
	Jangoon	Jangoon	1. Jangoon. 2. Chiryal. 3. Nagpur. 4. Kodikundla. 5. Appaguda.
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1. Chakalthana. 2. Dowlatabad. 3. Jetyangoon. 4. Paal. 5. Phulmurry.
	Ambed	Ambed	1. Jamkhed. 2. Wadijodi. 3. Tirathipari. 4. Ranjini.
	Blunkardun	Blunkardun	1. Pand Buzurg. 2. Sowigoon. 3. Latifpur. 4. Ranthai.
	Gangapur	Gangapur	1. Dimgoon. 2. Tewargoon. 3. Sodluwad. 4. Tarkabad.
	Jalna	Jalna	1. Rushampoon. 2. Budnaper. 3. Keligoban. 4. Dhustisoor.
Kannad	Kannad	Kannad	1. Khassab Khara. 2. Davargoon. 3. Shafipur. 4. Nagad.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Aurangabad. (contd.)	Paithan	Paithan	1. Bolanagar. 2. Dhorkampoon. 3. Pachud. 4. Bhismunda.
	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	1. Lasoor. 2. Khambala. 3. Suore.
	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	1. Taxyapur. 2. Chowka. 3. Burvie. 4. Keshind.
	Sillod	Sillod	1. Nona Ouandangoon. 2. Anwa. 3. Sewna. 4. Wansavegi. 5. Sillod.
	Bir	Bir	1. Rajori Buzurg. 2. Pipolnar. 3. Navekar. 4. Chasola.
	Georai	Georai	1. Georai. 2. Talwada. 3. Dhondari. 4. Ammapur.
	Ashti	Ashti	1. Dhasangoon. 2. Jodla. 3. Nandur. 4. Siml.
	Patoda	Patoda	1. Padli. 2. Naegoon. 3. Seutada. 4. Manur.
	Mominabad	Mominabad	1. Kajisherrif. 2. Fatehabad. 3. Paigoon. 4. Parli.
	Manjegaon	Manjegaon	1. Patrol Sheriff. 2. Nalkhed. 3. Pambher. 4. Ganga Masin.
Nander	Nander	Nander	1. Ardhapur. 2. Mandhad. 3. Bhokar. 4. Barad.
	Deghur	Deghur	1. Bichkunda. 2. Tamur. 3. Tangira.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nander (osak.)	Mudhol	Mudhol	1. Mudhol. 2. Bhaisa. 3. Karkhali. 4. Neghe. 5. Pett Umari.
	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	1. Hadgaon.
	Biloli	Biloli	1. Nalgaon. 2. Monori (Bareda side). 3. Maroli. 4. Timorni.
	Qandahar	Qandahar	1. Seckhed. 2. Lohura. 3. Oemannagar. 4. Mukher.
Parbhani	Parbhani	Parbhani	1. Takli, Kumbhakram. 2. Bodgaon. 3. Venla. 4. Tadkal.
	Basmat	Basmat	1. Kantechar. 2. Konnada. 3. Purna. 4. Putta.
	Hingoli	Hingoli	1. Goraygaon. 2. Narsi. 3. Oudha. 4. Kanergaon.
	Jintur	Jintur	1. Chaethana. 2. Bansi Buzurg. 3. Bani. 4. Nethi.
Pathri	Pathri	Pathri	1. Ashti. 2. Devalgaon kot.
	Kalamnuri	Kalamnuri	1. Bore. 2. Nahagni. 3. Rakadi. 4. Khadka Buzurg.
	Palam	Palam	1. Palam. 2. Salegaon (Aila side). 3. Sohak Rajura. 4. Chulodi.
	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1. Harsoor. 2. Ivne Buzurg. 3. Kamalgapur. 4. Kadganchi. 5. Sawangi.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluq	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Gulbarga (osak.)	Chincholi	Chincholi	1. Changle. 2. Sushpet. 3. Miryan. 4. Chincholi. 5. Padkal.
	Kodargal	Kodargal	1. Gandmal. 2. Hassanabad. 3. Bam Raspet. 4. Dewalabad.
	Seram	Seram	1. Kadla. 2. Seram. 3. Dupan. 4. Milwar Azimpet. 5. Madhol.
	Yadgir	Yadgir	1. Kadichur. 2. Gurmatkal. 3. Yergol. 4. Balchkar.
Andola	Andola	Andola	1. Andola. 2. Anjer. 3. Nalgi. 4. Jewargi. 5. Mali.
	Shahpur	Shahpur	1. Shahpur. 2. Gogipet. 3. Durnapalli. 4. Nightkal. 5. Wadgira.
	Shorapur	Shorapur	1. Bune Hall (Kambawin side). 2. Devnoor. 3. Wajal. 4. Bajapur.
	Osmabad	Osmabad	1. Dholeki. 2. Bemli. 3. Thair. 4. Bemala.
Kalam	Kalam	Kalam	1. Wasi. 2. Aint. 3. Saradhon. 4. Khanewadi.
	Tuljapur	Tuljapur	1. Moram. 2. Nalirag. 3. Kati. 4. Sulgarh.
	Parenda	Parenda	1. Uparla. 2. Doncha. 3. Mankesar. 4. Parenda. 5. Jola Nizamuddin.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Omanabad (rental.)	Latur	Latur	1. Kilari. 2. Durai Buzarg. 3. Gogyan.
Raichur	Raichur	Raichur	1. Chanderbunda. 2. Kalnada. 3. Vengirah. 4. Matnari.
	Alampur	Alampur	1. Bhanapur. 2. Kistur. 3. Maramangal. 4. Bokapur.
	Deodrug	Deodrug	1. Deodrug. 2. Urkirah. 3. Ramdrug. 4. Glaure. 5. Jalhaly.
	Gangawati	Gangawati	1. Budgappa. 2. Kanakgiri. 3. Kartagi.
	Kushtagi	Kushtagi	1. Delay Hal. 2. Thawarpirah. 3. Yengirah. 4. Nalugal.
	Lingsapur	Lingsapur	1. Kodakal. 2. Lingapur. 3. Sanchi Kallur. 4. Muski.
	Manvi	Manvi	1. Kular. 2. Kutah. 3. Surur. 4. Kurvi.
	Sindhur	Sindhur	1. Gogpal. 2. Kalsamangi. 3. Haidgan Hal. 4. Ganaykal.
Bidar	Bidar	Bidar	1. Kohir. 2. Dhanassari. 3. Algal. 4. Sangstam.
	Ahmedpur	Ahmedpur	1. Wanjura. 2. Chakoor. 3. Karpoor. 4. Gangun.
	Udgir	Udgir	1. Natoor. 2. Borol. 3. Kachnur. 4. Wajhar.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Bidar (contd.)	Nilanga	Nilanga	1. Pett Mahbub Ganj. 2. Aurangpur. 3. Dapcha. 4. Sonkhed.
	Janwada	Janwada	1. Janwada. 2. Satwar. 3. Bhalargi. 4. Tadkal. 5. Borgi Awrad.

*Rural and Urban.*—The distinction between urban and rural population is based on an arbitrary principle. In the population census, only places having over 5,000 persons were required to be classed as towns; but for obvious reasons large villages with far less population than five thousand and happening to be headquarters of taluk administration were counted as towns. The proportion of rural population is 89 out of every hundred.

*Printing and distribution of schedules, etc.*—Suitable schedules (I) for rural (II) for urban (III) for Workshop and Factory Labour and Government Institutions, with detailed instructions for filling in the data properly, were printed and distributed in duplicate directly to the Tahsildars (schedules I and II); to the factory owners, managers and to the heads of Government Institutions (schedule III and Questionnaire) for the entry and return in due time.

The enquiry was conducted on voluntary lines as there is no Statistical Act in force and it is pleasing to note that most of the enquiries were received without any hesitation on the part of the factory owners and Government Officers. From some places which did not supply the data in time I had to send my tour branch and occasionally went myself to fetch the data.

The number of forms printed in the Government Central Press for this purpose was as follows:—

I. Rural Labour Forms in Urdu	1000
II. Urban Labour Forms in Urdu	1000
III. Factory Labour Forms in Urdu	1000
Factory Labour Forms in English	500
IV. Questionnaires in English	500

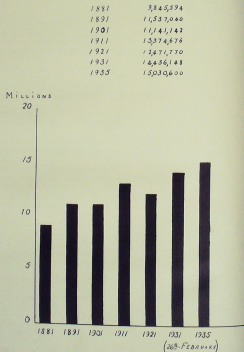
These forms were distributed early in Isfandar 1344 Fasl and received back duly filled up within a reasonable time from all districts except Bidar.

The number of schedules distributed in duplicate to individual concerns and received duly filled up are as follows:—

<i>Classification of industries and occupations.</i>		<i>Number of schedules.</i>	
		<i>Distributed</i>	<i>Received</i>
I. Rural .. .. .		444	420
II. Urban .. .. .		111	89
III. Textile mills .. .. .		6	6
IV. Factories in general:—			
Ginning Factories .. .. .		41	22
Pressing Factories .. .. .		40	36
Deccan Manure Works .. .. .		1	1
Match Factories .. .. .		2	1
Soap Factories .. .. .		1	..
Boot Factories .. .. .		1	..
Leather Tanning Factories .. .. .		2	1
V. Government Institutions employing labour:—			
Jails .. .. .		4	4
Distilleries .. .. .		3	1
Government Cottage Industries .. .. .			
Institute .. .. .		1	1
Government Carpet Factory .. .. .		1	1
Government Electricity Department .. .. .		1	1
Government Mint Department .. .. .		1	1
VI. Railway and other land transport services:—			
Railway Workshop .. .. .		1	1
VII. Mining and Quarries:—			
Cement Factories .. .. .		1	1
Coal Mines .. .. .		1	..
Stone Quarries .. .. .		1	..
Glass Factory .. .. .		1	..
Stone Polishing Factories .. .. .		1	1
VIII. Building and Construction:—			
Mangalore Tile and Pipe Manufacture .. .. .		2	2
IX. Engineering and Metal Works:—			
Metal Works .. .. .		7	2
Deccan Button Factories .. .. .		1	1
Motor Workshops .. .. .		8	1
Sanat-i-Hind Engineering Works .. .. .		1	1
X. Wood Works:—			
Furniture Works .. .. .		1	1
XI. Printing and Binding:—			
Government Printing Press .. .. .		1	1
XII. Food, Drink and Tobacco:—			
Oil Mills .. .. .		2	2
Rice Mills .. .. .		6	6
Biscuit Factories .. .. .		1	..
Bidi Factories .. .. .		5	..
Cigarette Factories .. .. .		2	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.:—		..	..



## No. 1. POPULATION OF HYDERABAD STATE



*Tabulation and registration of the data received.*—The data, as soon as received, were scrutinized and entered in regular registers in the office of the Director of Statistics. Those schedules which were obviously defective, incomplete, or contained figures which appeared abnormal were, as far as possible, not taken into account in the working out of the general rates of wages. Tables were then prepared from the data contained in the accepted schedules. The average wage for each occupation and groups of occupation for men and women were worked out and from that the averages for each taluka and then for each district were taken for arriving at the final results for the Dominions. The present report is thus based on these tables.

*Agricultural wealth of Hyderabad State.*—Sir M. Vishweshwarayya has estimated the value of agricultural produce in general as Rs. 25 per acre. On this basis the total cultivated area of the State in 1344 Fasli (1935) being 28,781,926 acres will yield an income of nearly 72 crores of rupees to the State. This, when divided with the 1935 (estimated) population of the State of 1,50,30,600 persons) gives Rs. 47-14-0 per annum per person with an area of nearly two acres of cultivated land.

In Europe it has been estimated that a maximum population which can be supported by agricultural occupations is 250 persons to a sq. mile, i.e., 2.6 acres per person. Thus the Hyderabad State has just sufficient area for each individual: hence the contentment.

The area under food grains which comes to the lot of a person in the Hyderabad State is  $1,94,22,656 \text{ acres} \div 1,50,30,600 \text{ persons} = 1.3 \text{ acres}$ .

*Agricultural and economic outlook during the quinquennium 1931-35.*—In general it can be said for Hyderabad State that there is more contentment among the people and also that there are cheaper means of livelihood in the State than in the surrounding Provinces.

Good season and bad season for the crops have a very marked effect on the economic conditions of the cultivators in particular and others in general. As the Agricultural Adviser with the Government of India (Mr. S. Milligan) pointed out, that "the greater part of India's agricultural produce consists of food grains and that by far the greater part of that is consumed by the growers and their families as also by the workers. Any increase in crop output, therefore, accordingly represents as much greater corresponding surplus. With a 50 per cent. home consumption an increase of 25 per cent. (the difference between a fair and a good crop) becomes 50 per cent. in saleable surplus. This, however, does not apply to what are generally called the revenue crops such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc., the whole produce of which is practically sold by the cultivator."

*Agricultural and economic conditions of Hyderabad State year by year.*—1340 F.:—During the agricultural year ending Thir 1340 Fasli the average rainfall was 29.05 inches. The southwest monsoon of 1339 Fasli, which directly fed the kharif and abi crops harvested early in 1340 Fasli, was vigorous in the early stage. Cultivation of kharif and abi proceeded normally but in

Shahrewar the rains practically held off. It not only interrupted further sowings but caused deterioration of the early-sown tender crop. The condition of the crops worsened in Mehr when only light and sporadic showers fell. Kharif in some parts was very poor and abt transplantation was only possible under wells. In Ahn, the monsoon became active and revived the crops. Harvest commenced in time and continued in 1340 Fasl. The north-west monsoon was helpful to abt and replenished the soil moisture but interfered with kharif harvest. By the end of Isfandar kharif and abt harvest was completed. Rabi grew well and was reaped in Farwardi, while tabi which was sown under normal weather conditions was cut in Thir 1340 Fasl.

The net area sown to all crops was 28,253 thousand acres, of which the forecast crops occupied 60 per cent. Water and fodder supply was insufficient in very large areas and cattle diseases were widespread in Marathwara in the summer months of 1340 Fasl. Owing to economic depression the market rates of agricultural produce heavily slumped. The retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar in Thir were 7, 6½ and 21 seers respectively per O.S. rupee, as compared with 5, 4 and 12 seers on the corresponding date in the previous year.

1341 F.—The agricultural season, which commenced in Amardad in 1340 Fasl, was on the whole satisfactory. Rainfall averaged 39.22 inches. The south-west monsoon, on which depended the kharif and abt, harvested in 1341 Fasl, was copious for sometime. It rained heavily in the north and light to moderate in the south, Gulbarga, Raichur and Nalgonda having poor soil moisture. The monsoon, though feeble at the beginning, gave widespread rain at the end of Amardad, the supply to Aurangabad being very heavy. Shahrewar was the wettest month of the season. In Mehr only light rain fell and weeding of crops was done. Further heavy falls were received in the northern area.

Early in Azur 1341 Fasl, kharif harvest commenced. Abt, which was transplanted in Shahrewar 1340 Fasl, was attacked by insect pests in Karimnagar, Warangal and Raichur and the crop was harvested between Dai and Isfandar 1341 Fasl.

Rabi cultivation was under ideal conditions and the crop, which was weeded in Bahman, was reaped in Farwardi when unusual rains interrupted the operation. Damage by field rats was also reported from six of the Marathwara districts. Harvest ended in Khurdad. Tabi also had a favourable season, good growth and uninterrupted harvest in Khurdad. The area sown to all crops was 29,454 thousand acres, of which 63 per cent. were occupied by forecast crops.

Water and fodder supply was adequate. Cattle diseases were less prevalent than in the previous year. Retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar stood at 8½, 7½ and 14½ seers respectively at the end of the calendar year 1341 Fasl, showing a fall in the first two and considerable rise in the last.

1342 F.—The rainfall during the agricultural year ending with 15th Thir 1342 Fasl was 36.92 inches. When the monsoon of 1341 Fasl arrived in proper time there was no crop standing.

Rain was heavy and well distributed until Mehr when light showers fell. On the whole, however, the south-west and the north-east monsoons yielded copious falls. Kharif had a normal season except in Raichur and stray parts of Nizamabad, where, on account of faulty distribution of rains, moisture deficiency was felt. At harvest time untimely rains in some tracts of Gulbarga and Raichur slightly damaged the crop.

Abt, which was sown with the rains and transplanted in Shahrewar, was generally free from insects and plant diseases except in parts of Warangal. Early in Azur 1342 Fasl, the crop in some places of Raichur and Nizamabad was in an indifferent condition for want of soil moisture. Harvesting concluded in Bahman. Rabi sown in Shahrewar 1341 Fasl was cut in Farwardi. The crop condition was generally fair except for infestation of insects in parts of Karimnagar and lack of moisture in Raichur. Tabi cultivation began in Bahman and was harvested in Khurdad. Nothing untoward happened in its growing stage. The net area sown to all crops was 28,976 thousand acres, of which 65.5 per cent. were occupied by forecast crops. Water-supply was deficient in parts of Parbhani, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Osmanabad and Raichur and that of fodder in the last two districts as well as in Nander and Adilabad. Cattle diseases were prevalent in parts of eight districts.

The average retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar stood at 9, 8½ and 19½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee, showing a decline in all cases.

1343 F.—The agricultural year was, on the whole, satisfactory. Rainfall was copious and well distributed. When the monsoon of 1342 Fasl arrived there was only sugar-cane crop standing. At the beginning light to moderate falls occurred in places but in other areas they were abnormal. In Mehr the rain was so heavy that crops in the Godavary valley region of Aurangabad and Karimnagar lay submerged by inundation. At a later stage the kharif crop suffered from lack of moisture in a few areas and from hoppers and insects in some other places, while rain at harvest time, which commenced in the third week of Azur 1343 F., did some damage. In short, kharif crop on the whole was satisfactory although it suffered some vicissitudes, i.e., lack of moisture at sowing time and growth of the crop in a few areas; excessive rains and floods in some parts; hopper and insect damage and untimely rain at harvesting time in a few others.

Abt had a good season and was reaped from Azur to Bahman in 1343 Fasl. The yield was well above average.

Rabi had abundant sub-soil moisture but its growth was impaired by unseasonal rains accompanied by hailstorms, insects and plant diseases.

Tabi, which was sown between Bahman and Isfandar 1343 Fasl, was benefited by occasional showers but at harvest time hailstorms damaged the yield prospects.

The net area sown during the year was 30,009 thousand acres, of which 62.7 per cent. were under forecast crops.

Water and fodder supply was generally sufficient and cattle diseases were prevalent in a few parts. The retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar were 8, 8½ and 13½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee at the end of the year, showing a slight improvement as compared with last year.

1344 F.—During the year ending with the 15th Thir 1344 Fasli the agricultural conditions were less satisfactory than in the preceding year. The south-west monsoon of 1343 F. arrived late and did not manifest itself effectively till the end of Amardad. The vagaries of the monsoon in its early stage were marked in parts of Marathwara. The average rainfall was 33.10 inches. Kharif, which was sown in Amardad 1343 Fasli, was subject to indifferent weather conditions. Sowing of important commercial crops such as cotton, jawar and oilseeds was much restricted. At weeding time crop in parts languished for lack of moisture. Heavy falls of rain at long intervals between Shahrewar and Mehir were not helpful. A spell of warm weather diminished the crop prospects in Gulbarga, Raichur and three other Telingana districts. Harvesting was delayed till Isfandar 1344 F.

Abi also suffered by the defective rainfall and other seasonal factors. The crop was harvested between Azur and Isfandar of 1344 Fasli.

Rabi had a favourable season in large areas, sowing beginning a little earlier and concluding at the end of Azur 1344 Fasli. But in parts of Raichur scanty falls did not permit of cultivation. In a few tracts of Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Aurangabad the crop suffered either from lack of moisture or plant disease or severe winter. Harvesting was done in Isfandar and Farwardi. Taba cultivation began in Bahman 1344 Fasli and harvested in Khurdad and Thir.

The net area sown was 28,370 thousand acres, 5.5 per cent. less than in the previous year, of which the forecast crops represented 62.3 per cent.

Water and fodder supply was insufficient for some months of the year under review, particularly in Gulbarga and Raichur. Contagious diseases among live-stock were prevalent practically throughout the year in many districts.

Retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar fluctuated and stood at 9½, 7½ and 13½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee at the end of the year.

*Size of Agricultural holdings and its effect on labour.*—Taking into consideration the figures for Government ilaqa alone, there were in 1344 Fasli when the Labour Census was taken 1,234,883 cultivators occupying 21,743,309 acres of land. It works out at 17.6 acres per head, while in 1337 Fasli each cultivator had 19.2 acres as his holding. Thus the agricultural holdings are slowly getting smaller and smaller.

In Telingana the number of single pattadars has decreased while in Marathwara it has slightly increased. But the number of joint pattadars as well as shikmidars has in both the divisions increased by 42 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively since 1337

Hyderabad State Library

## 1343 F.



## CHAPTER II.

## LABOUR.

*Classes of Labour:*—Statistics about labour were collected under the four well-known groups with the issue of the above noted schedules. Each group had the following details:—

(1) *Skilled Labour Artisans:*—This group included Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons and such others.

(2) *Field and Agricultural Labour:*—This included Ploughmen, Sowers, Transplanters, Weeders, Reapers, Herdsmen, and other farm workers.

(3) *Unskilled Labour:*—This included ordinary labourers, domestic servants, etc.

(4) *Factory Labour and Labour in Government Institutions:*—This included skilled labourers and ordinary labourers both, under various capacities.

*Skilled Labour:*—In every village or in a group of villages of the Hyderabad State there are found some artisans such as Barahi (Carpenters), Lohar (Blacksmiths), and Maimar (Masons) for the making of carts, wheels, ploughs, and the building of houses and sheds for the agriculturist's animals.

Besides these there are the chamars and mochi (leather workers), who tan the skins and hides and make the chappals for foot wear, water-bags for irrigation purposes, belts for bullocks' necks and such others like the Julahas (weavers); the Rangrez (Dyers and Printers); the Burcoors (Basket-Makers and Tatti Weavers); the Soonars and Kasars (Gold and silver smiths and other metal workers); the Malis (Market gardeners); the Blohis (Fishermen); the Koomars (Potters); the Darzis (Tailors); the Hajjams (Barbers); the Dhoibis (Washermen).

*Skilled Labour:*—There are also skilled labourers found in villages and towns as important units.

The Census Reports of 1931 and 1921 give the following number of these skilled labourers in the various districts of the State:—

## No. 3.—CARPENTERS. (BARAHI—SUTAR—WADLA).

Districts	According to traditional caste		Actual workers		Furniture and cabinet makers, actual workers		Sawyers (amrakash) actual workers	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City ..	2,539	2,424	1,290	1,257	579	259	823	128
Atrafi-Balida ..	4,437	4,205	1,066	409	224	15	61	..
Warangal ..	5,978	9,122	3,765	3,542	104	1	158	..
Karimnagar ..	39,604	17,965	3,910	3,232	35	..	28	..
Adilabad ..	6,614	..	1,788	3,870	37	..	107	..
Medak ..	9,093	5,276	3,059	1,791	184	..	52	..
Nizamabad ..	7,192	6,836	1,731	2,310	32	..	55	..
Mahabubnagar ..	9,702	7,130	1,709	3,288	138	..	75	..
Nalgonda ..	14,070	12,160	2,914	9,143	94	..	10	..
Telingana ..	80,272	65,127	21,223	28,021	1,462	275	894	128
Aurangabad ..	6,492	..	1,173	1,458	226	..	40	45
Bir ..	1,689	..	915	1,468	116	..	..	139
Nander ..	1,079	..	2,079	1,910	104	..	86	107
Parbhani ..	5,130	5,495	1,788	2,174	84	..	23	22
Gulbarga ..	1,571	..	503	3,736	225	..	..	124
Osmanabad ..	1,257	..	1,166	489	149	..	226	..
Raichur ..	8,795	8,825	681	4,797	145	..	55	1,941
Bidar ..	4,079	..	1,070	1,014	329	..	26	28
Marathwara ..	36,678	18,820	9,565	17,730	1,164	..	543	2,888
Hyderabad State ..	116,550	78,947	30,688	46,851	2,626	275	1,407	2,516

## No. 4.—BLACKSMITHS (LOHARS—KAMDIARI).

Districts	According to traditional caste		Actual workers	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City ..	455	279	875	811
Atrafi-Balida ..	4,450	3,140	580	3,394
Warangal ..	12,541	11,219	3,708	5,514
Karimnagar ..	9,572	8,946	2,878	2,857
Adilabad ..	5,681	4,901	2,182	2,654
Medak ..	7,198	5,737	820	1,828
Nizamabad ..	5,737	4,830	468	1,776
Mahabubnagar ..	6,537	4,944	1,329	2,616
Nalgonda ..	9,254	8,656	2,136	2,547
Telingana ..	62,095	30,638	15,024	24,000
Aurangabad ..	5,749	2,796	967	865
Bir ..	3,329	2,149	1,274	834
Nander ..	3,598	2,142	2,229	1,168
Parbhani ..	2,920	2,041	754	770
Gulbarga ..	4,447	3,181	1,843	1,027
Osmanabad ..	2,877	2,036	794	884
Raichur ..	5,929	5,511	700	3,383
Bidar ..	3,589	1,817	1,121	878
Marathwara ..	31,455	21,978	9,995	9,729
Hyderabad State ..	93,460	72,631	24,689	33,729

[Statement.]



No. 5.—COPPERSMITHS. (KASAR—KANCHARI).

Districts	According to traditional castes		Actual workers	
	1901	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City ..	1,915	1,641	308	41
Atraf-i-Balda ..	2,256	1,900	502	222
Warangal ..	2,538	..	5,309	1,019
Karimnagar ..	2,152	..	819	451
Adilabad ..	1,423	706	442	895
Medak ..	2,083	1,501	36	1,743
Nizamabad ..	1,043	..	285	283
Mahabubnagar ..	3,015	1,192	1,638	377
Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..
Telingana ..	16,392	7,039	9,549	5,456
Aurangabad ..	2,505	1,982	94	1
Bir ..	3,205	1,601	401	22
Nander ..	2,509	1,403	426	4
Parbhani ..	2,150	2,043	318	2
Gulbarga ..	2,392	1,305	406	..
Omanabad ..	1,853	1,171	196	..
Raichur ..	3,368	2,618	338	..
Bidar ..	841	805	1,408	8
Marathwara ..	19,338	13,213	3,792	32
Hyderabad State ..	35,730	20,243	13,341	5,488

No. 6.—GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS. (SUNAR—AUSALA—KAMSALA).

Districts	According to traditional castes		Actual workers	
	1901	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City ..	3,346	3,575	819	846
Atraf-i-Balda ..	6,302	6,800	1,306	736
Warangal ..	12,598	9,944	1,896	2,637
Karimnagar ..	17,446	14,205	8,397	4,483
Adilabad ..	9,252	9,012	984	5,213
Medak ..	8,881	5,642	648	1,925
Nizamabad ..	7,591	6,359	2,331	4,198
Mahabubnagar ..	9,773	6,275	1,754	4,329
Nalgonda ..	14,128	11,892	4,167	9,222
Telingana ..	89,617	78,673	22,502	24,986
Aurangabad ..	13,140	11,200	1,380	1,608
Bir ..	4,980	3,838	309	1,038
Nander ..	5,630	4,184	932	748
Parbhani ..	7,040	5,386	1,484	2,785
Gulbarga ..	5,272	4,103	2,202	1,741
Omanabad ..	4,234	3,906	940	1,609
Raichur ..	5,875	5,586	1,771	2,740
Bidar ..	4,679	2,675	1,026	1,680
Marathwara ..	48,274	41,213	10,316	18,000
Hyderabad State ..	187,891	134,886	32,818	38,886

No. 7.—WORKERS IN OTHER METALS AND SMELTERS.

Districts	Actual workers	
	1901	1921
Hyderabad City ..	..	167
Atraf-i-Balda ..	..	..
Warangal ..	..	288
Karimnagar ..	..	..
Adilabad ..	..	4
Medak ..	..	..
Nizamabad ..	..	244
Mahabubnagar ..	..	19
Nalgonda ..	..	..
Telingana ..	478	351
Aurangabad ..	..	30
Bir ..	..	..
Nander ..	..	163
Parbhani ..	..	84
Gulbarga ..	..	159
Omanabad ..	..	314
Raichur ..	..	164
Bidar ..	..	292
Marathwara ..	1,086	24
Hyderabad State ..	1,504	375

No. 8.—MASONS AND STONE DRESSERS. (MAIMAR—OORH AND WADDARS—UPPARA).

Districts	Masons actual workers		Waddars by caste	
	1901	1921	1901	1921
Hyderabad City ..	1,171	9,334	2,534	1,921
Atraf-i-Balda ..	271	1,334	11,972	12,430
Warangal ..	1,049	5,042	20,073	17,114
Karimnagar ..	501	6,530	18,296	15,840
Adilabad ..	991	2,026	9,337	8,188
Medak ..	196	3,022	6,921	5,321
Nizamabad ..	2,406	71	13,010	1,230
Mahabubnagar ..	1,110	4,388	21,819	17,472
Nalgonda ..	1,696	3,546	19,508	14,443
Telingana ..	9,471	29,243	128,209	93,290
Aurangabad ..	1,140	190	20,647	18,322
Bir ..	683	43	5,301	975
Nander ..	808	1,132	7,337	6,846
Parbhani ..	350	1,112	3,927	664
Gulbarga ..	9,223	6,299	21,370	22,536
Omanabad ..	1,276	2,698	3,488	4,913
Raichur ..	3,181	8,891	29,351	31,088
Bidar ..	1,117	267	1,837	2,299
Marathwara ..	10,854	20,383	94,944	88,563
Hyderabad State ..	20,395	49,628	217,374	181,858

Districts	Hoot, shoe, dog makers, etc., (actual workers)	
	1901	1921
Hyderabad City .. .. .	2,678	738
Atraf-i-Balta .. .. .	2,478	658
Warangal .. .. .	8,835	8,484
Karimnagar .. .. .	18,845	14,873
Adilabad .. .. .	5,680	5,680
Medak .. .. .	17,020	16,608
Nizamabad .. .. .	3,946	6,428
Mahabubnagar .. .. .	1,218	878
Nalgonda .. .. .	1,877	7,000
Telangana .. .. .	51,195	56,160
Amrughabad Rir .. .. .	2,674	942
Nander .. .. .	2,261	2,154
Parbhani .. .. .	2,771	1,297
Gulbarga .. .. .	2,725	7,885
Osmanabad .. .. .	2,195	9,927
Baichar .. .. .	1,521	5,204
Bidar .. .. .	3,784	525
Marathwara .. .. .	22,419	28,278
Hyderabad State .. .. .	78,614	84,447

No. 10.—VARIOUS OTHER SKILLED LABOURERS, ACTUAL WORKERS.

Districts	FERRIERS (Bhats)		TANNERS (Dumtis)		WARRIERS (Dhals)		BARBERS (Hojas)		Marked gardeners (Mals)	Porters (Kamars) by caste	Totals
	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921			
Hyderabad City .. .. .	1,290	189	2,015	1,935	2,292	2,084	2,305	1,319	2,626	1,943	75
Atraf-i-Balta .. .. .	4,797	6,285	3,107	2,924	3,986	7,422	7,737	2,749	5,857	9,154	115
Warangal .. .. .	12,739	6,772	3,676	3,769	5,379	18,562	2,226	3,225	5,834	10,917	606
Karimnagar .. .. .	15,986	7,258	4,255	4,991	18,483	10,710	27,420	3,429	5,858	10,790	1,238
Adilabad .. .. .	11,564	4,997	795	5,723	4,724	11,156	1,255	3,144	4,705	10,736	1,101
Medak .. .. .	8,714	4,937	4,178	5,836	16,151	7,599	5,668	3,126	318	8,199	1,210
Nizamabad .. .. .	10,114	6,441	3,018	4,421	4,664	6,240	5,014	3,260	370	5,099	1,238
Mahabubnagar .. .. .	8,220	17,042	2,719	2,944	6,717	7,738	1,568	2,362	1,462	32,142	1,606
Nalgonda .. .. .	6,660	5,032	2,991	2,934	27,581	16,297	1,426	1,945	1,422	18,999	1,247
Telangana .. .. .	75,378	56,812	25,131	25,549	84,188	91,129	22,540	23,745	21,465	91,448	27,490
Amrughabad Rir .. .. .	2,207	386	2,967	1,770	5,761	1,152	1,828	3,864	2,869	13,889	9,640
Nander .. .. .	1,901	829	446	797	810	1,233	1,414	323	1,185	5,419	2,001
Parbhani .. .. .	3,259	4,884	3,481	3,707	4,320	5,200	5,337	4,448	2,790	9,012	8,306
Gulbarga .. .. .	2,038	14,660	1,746	1,701	1,650	9,418	1,100	3,225	2,214	4,795	2,001
Osmanabad .. .. .	901	750	2,550	371	1,060	998	1,584	5,651	9,440	8,551	1,461
Baichar .. .. .	5,422	12,266	5,752	2,698	4,598	9,519	1,825	3,464	5,748	5,903	1,200
Bidar .. .. .	4,855	698	2,101	1,977	3,473	1,541	2,293	3,142	1,553	6,913	1,225
Marathwara .. .. .	26,203	25,580	17,748	12,062	26,599	27,137	14,004	25,640	35,018	62,703	10,554
Hyderabad State .. .. .	99,481	70,248	40,854	38,071	1,08,714	1,16,377	39,590	46,405	56,437	1,58,198	40,640

*Agricultural Labour.*—"Agricultural labour," as noted in the "Indian Year Book" may be repeated verbatim about the Hyderabad State that it "is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and nearly fifty per cent. of its working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. Much the greater part of the land is divided up into small holdings which are in the hands of cultivating owners or cultivating tenants who work on the fields themselves with as many members of their families as are able to do so. Little outside labour is employed and then only during busy spells such as at transplanting and harvesting. For the purely agricultural labourer, employment on the land is casual and spasmodic; and, normally, the cash wages earned by him are remarkably low, for the contract of hiring often includes a midday meal. Even for the members of the families of the cultivating owners and tenants, employment on the land is seldom perennial and is mostly seasonal. In the non-agricultural season this class of labour is engaged on odd jobs as cart drivers, rope makers, hidi manufacturers, messengers, watchmen, graziers, metal workers and quarryers and also under road contractors. It is often necessary, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers, to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door; but the migration is generally always of temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken. It is this pool—cultivating owners and tenants, members of their families and the landless agricultural labourers—from which the manufacturing, transport, mining and other industries of India draw the bulk of the labour which they require. Unlike the West, where large congregations of work-people have been completely divorced from the land and are permanently settled in industrial towns and cities, the proportion of permanent town-dwellers in the Hyderabad State, as compared with the total population, is exceedingly small; and, as has already been pointed out above, the majority of industrial workers return to, and maintain contact with, the land. This point cannot be overemphasised because it is the most important factor for the proper appreciation and understanding of the several problems connected with industrial labour.

It is no doubt true that in many instances it is the spirit of adventure or the lure of the city life which draws the agriculturist from his land to the towns. In many cases, however, the migration is due to the efforts of the jobber or a recruiting agent to secure the labour which his employer requires. The duration of the stay in a town or city depends on the extent of the need for cash. It may last only for a few weeks or it may extend to a few months. In many cases, a number of agriculturist's family may be required to work in a town or city for years in order to send home such remittances as he can from his meagre wages; but even then there are always frequent returns home either for some festive occasion such as a marriage or for partaking in the obsequies and religious rites associated with a death in the family or for short spells of work on the soil during the busy season. Such workers become semi-permanent town-dwellers and, as a

result of the experience which they have gained, are able to secure employment in skilled jobs to command higher wages and better conditions of work."

The Census Report, 1931 gives the following number of agricultural labourers in the State.

	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural labourers	7,05,968	7,73,094	14,79,062
Herdsman and Shepherds (Gowds, Dhangan, Lambadars)	6,25,320	6,03,550	12,28,870

The table below gives the number of cultivators and the agricultural labourers in each district. From this it will be seen that for every two cultivators there is one hired labourer. This condition of labour, looking to the small holding and the family of the cultivator itself being engaged, can be looked upon as satisfactory.

No. 11.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

(1931 CENSUS—TABLE X, SERIAL NO. 5 AND SERIAL NO. 19).

S. No.	Districts	CULTIVATORS OF ALL KINDS			AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS		
		Cultivator ordinary	Special crops	Total	Males & Females	Total labourers	No. of labourers to 1 cultivator
1	Hyderabad ..	14,090	2,924	17,014	M 861 F 4,384	1,845	0.1
2	Atraf-i-Balada ..	180,272	8,857	189,129	M 31,568 F 45,532	77,100	0.4
3	Warangal ..	280,099	5,804	292,853	M 64,304 F 59,515	1,24,819	0.4
4	Karimnagar ..	288,436	4,704	293,140	M 39,668 F 55,072	94,740	0.3
5	Adilabad ..	155,243	358	155,601	M 29,050 F 31,158	60,248	0.3
6	Medak ..	169,985	318	170,303	M 31,080 F 49,834	81,504	0.5
7	Nizamabad ..	161,545	576	162,121	M 38,141 F 39,422	57,563	0.3
8	Mahbubnagar ..	198,551	1,462	200,013	M 46,221 F 52,147	98,368	0.5
9	Nalgonda ..	240,165	1,402	241,567	M 48,852 F 64,378	108,230	0.4
10	Aurangabad ..	196,015	2,069	198,114	M 47,238 F 39,840	86,738	0.4
11	Bir ..	199,669	1,185	200,854	M 54,412 F 40,642	101,054	0.4
12	Nander ..	141,580	2,290	144,170	M 44,066 F 44,166	88,292	0.6
13	Parbhani ..	184,106	2,214	186,314	M 45,981 F 29,117	69,098	0.3
14	Gulbarga ..	288,950	9,440	297,490	M 33,061 F 54,279	87,940	0.3
15	Osmanabad ..	195,459	7,548	202,987	M 65,805 F 47,699	113,504	0.5
16	Batcher ..	240,818	8,403	249,221	M 58,495 F 38,679	92,174	0.4
17	Bidar ..	211,058	1,363	212,021	M 59,405 F 49,600	109,005	0.4
Total ..		3,395,943	56,477	8,893,420	M 7,05,968 F 7,73,094	1,479,062	0.4

*Unskilled or Ordinary Labour.*—This is the common stock of labour that is employed in various odd jobs. In villages they are required for the purposes of digging embankments, well-digging, canal silt clearing, construction works, etc. In urban areas they are paid more than the agricultural labourers.

The standard of comfort being very low in the labouring classes the efforts for gaining efficiency are not made by them in general.

The Census Report for 1931 gives the following number of ordinary labourers in the State under various heads:—

	Males.	Females.
Labourers employed on canals ..	9,682	2,131
Labourers employed on roads and bridges ..	89,627	59,372
Porters and messengers ..	5,491	414
Railway labourers ..	59,068	48,999
Domestic servants ..	317,317	217,026
Labourers unspecified ..	92,825	81,944
Total ..	578,950	410,486

*Industrial or Factory Labour.*—The labour engaged in the factories, both as skilled and unskilled, has to perform different kinds of work according to the nature of the factory. They are as a general rule paid higher than the artisans, labourers and unskilled labourers of the villages.

Statement given below will show that there is a regular increase of the factory labour in each and every district year by year except Parbhani and Nander. The causes for this decrease cannot be found out.

No. 12.—NO. OF AVERAGE DAILY FACTORY WORKERS FROM 1901 TO 1931.

(ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS FROM FACTORIES).

Serial No.	Districts	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
1	Hyderabad City ..	9,170	9,778	10,882	15,745	10,831
2	Atraf-i-Balada ..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal ..	* 1,322	1,728	1,820	1,942	5,560
4	Karimnagar ..	831	351	482	1,388	1,028
5	Adilabad ..	703	636	1,016	1,250	1,050
6	Nizamabad ..	773	547	655	985	1,121
7	Medak ..	30	55	327	400	795
8	Mahbubnagar ..	72	51	457	815	585
9	Nalgonda ..	114	105	784	904	3,499
10	Aurangabad ..	4,351	4,673	2,488	3,158	3,573
11	Bir ..	669	..	441	218	905
12	Nander ..	4,907	3,760	4,207	4,392	2,600
13	Parbhani ..	3,355	3,110	2,725	2,875	2,553
14	Gulbarga ..	3,394	3,714	3,448	3,500	4,573
15	Osmanabad ..	244	740	1,196	1,075	1,353
16	Baticher ..	938	1,444	1,498	1,018	2,553
17	Bidar ..	22	440	855	515	889
Total ..		39,424	39,025	39,308	39,157	52,100

\* Excluding Singareni Collieries' labour of 11,836 in 1901 Census.

No. 13.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FACTORY STATISTICS FOR 1934.

(SOURCE—THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1936-37).

Provinces	No. of Factories	AVERAGE DAILY NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			
		Men	Women	Children	Total
Hyderabad State ..	409	..	..	..	52,109
Madras ..	1,353	1,63,272	37,195	6,312	1,46,779
Bombay ..	1,678	3,07,743	63,948	2,147	3,75,838
C. P. & Berar ..	726	40,416	19,024	468	60,508

*Textile Industry.*—This is the chief and the most important industry of the State and employs 1,89,053 persons (1931 Census) or a little over one per cent. of the total population of the State. The analysis according to the various occupations connected with the textile industry is as follows:—

	No. of persons employed.
Ginning, cleaning and pressing .. ..	17,775
Spinning, sizing and weaving .. ..	141,572
Rope, twine, string and other fibres .. ..	10,606
Wool-carding, spinning and weaving .. ..	16,296
Silk spinning and weaving .. ..	2,156
Dyeing, bleaching, printing, etc. .. ..	4,686
Lace, embroideries, etc. .. ..	828

*Handloom Weaving.*—The most important of the Hyderabad State village industries is the handloom weaving, nearly every district having its professional weavers who are part-time agriculturists. The 1931 Census Report shows that (111,998) hand-

looms were engaged in the production of cloth, supporting a population of (194,063) as per details given below:—

No. 14.—TEXTILE WORKERS ALL KINDS.

Districts .....	1931	1941
Hyderabad City .. ..	2,070	1,318
Atmak-Balda .. ..	10,480	14,063
Warangal .. ..	14,909	20,285
Karimnagar .. ..	44,168	33,628
Adilabad .. ..	8,092	20,319
Medak .. ..	9,928	17,705
Nizamabad .. ..	10,491	15,596
Mahbubnagar .. ..	16,827	22,432
Nalgonda .. ..	21,118	16,092
Telingana .. ..	1,38,168	1,64,468
Aurangabad .. ..	4,272	2,519
Bir .. ..	3,006	6,774
Nander .. ..	9,880	6,532
Parbhani .. ..	5,843	4,318
Gulbarga .. ..	7,424	9,808
Osmanabad .. ..	7,254	5,074
Raichur .. ..	13,437	18,340
Bidar .. ..	7,259	2,764
Marathwara .. ..	55,900	56,124
Hyderabad State .. ..	1,94,063	2,20,592

*Handloom Weaving.*—One thing which is very striking about the textile industry is that the tract producing the greater amount of cotton, i.e., Marathwara has got less textile workers in cotton than the tract producing the smaller amount of cotton production, i.e., Telingana. The point why this industry has not been established from the very beginning right in the heart of the tract where raw material is more easily available has to be investigated.

[Statement.

**Leather industry.**—It is divided into two classes (a) leather tanning and (b) making of leather articles such as boots, shoes, water-bags, harnesses, etc. The number of people engaged in the leather industry is given in the preceding Table No. (9).

**Metal industry.**—Metal working is a widespread handicraft industry. Practically every Indian family uses metallic utensils and it is, therefore, usual to find in each village braziers and coppersmiths who prepare and repair old articles. The population engaged in this work is also given in the preceding Table No. (7).

**Method of recruitment of labour.**—The labour recruitment is generally through the medium of a recruiting agent, a sardar, a mukaddam, a maistry, a jamadar or a jobber as he is generally called. Some amount is advanced to this person for the regular supply and the number of labourers required when the work is at a distance from the labour-available centres or *addas* in industrial areas, cities and large towns there are centres or *addas* in different parts of the city, etc., where the labourers go and wait every morning to be engaged by persons who are in need of labourers.

To the mukaddam or maistry, when he engages the labourers, they pay him four dubs to one anna daily as the recruiting body.

**Apprenticeship.**—The system of apprenticeship is common among the professional workers such as carpenters, smithies and masons. Young boys especially their own relations are taken up in their work as child labourers on nominal wages and gradually they pick up the work.

**Unit of power.**—The importance of manual labour in terms of horse-power can be calculated thus. Each individual labourer represented in units of horse-power is 1/8 H.P. male labourer and 1/16 H.P. female labourer. On this basis the Hyderabad State has got in labourers an available Horse Power daily of:—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 705,968 & + & 778,694 \\ 8 & & 16 \\ \hline 572,950 & + & 410,486 \\ 8 & & 16 \\ \hline 52,109 & & \\ 8 & & \\ \hline & = & 6,513 \text{ Factory Labour.} \end{array}$$

If these are not properly utilized then so many horse powers will be a daily waste to the country.

### CHAPTER III.

#### LABOUR WAGES.

**Departmental development.**—The data collected in the Labour Census cannot be analysed properly due to the lack of qualified statisticians and shortage of hands in the Department. Steps were taken merely to collect the data for the time being. The Department when sufficiently developed will work on the material collected in past and present and will be able to inform the Government about the real condition of affairs.

**General remarks about the wages.**—In the Labour Census the first item of importance was the increase or decrease in the number of the labouring classes of various categories, compared with the previous Census. The second item of importance is the comparison with regard to the increase or decrease in the rates of wages of these labouring classes, and this item is dealt with in detail in this chapter.

**Rates of wages.**—The term "rate of wages" applies to the sum of money or its equivalent which an employer contracts to pay to his workmen for a specified amount of work done. It may be expressed in terms of time or quantity or both. In the first case, the rate is called a time-rate and it may be a monthly, weekly, daily or hourly rate or a rate for any period of time. In the second case it is called a piece-rate or more scientifically a piece-work price. In the third case it is called a task rate.

In rural areas the wages are mostly paid in kind and for this there is no hard and fast rule and no regular system in vogue, the amount varies from village to village. For instance, harvesters of crops get the produce harvested no matter whatever it is, e.g., cotton pickers get seed cotton, wheat harvesters get wheat or jawar, rice harvesters get paddy and so on. The labourers, on the whole, are more satisfied with this system and the cultivators find it easier to deal in this way rather than to go to their moneylenders to get money for the harvest of their crops. For other field operations the field workmen generally get sufficient paddy or jawar, etc., daily to maintain themselves and their families and at the time of harvest get a share in the harvest together with presents in the shape of dhatis, kambals, chappals, etc.

The urban areas especially the bigger towns and the factories have a system of payment in cash.

It is striking that wages are appreciably lower in agricultural than in other occupations. In the former case, the wage is determined solely by the landlord, whereas in other industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry, etc., it is by individual bargaining. The difference in wages is due to the fact that agricultural work involves much less specialisation than manufacturing. It may, however, be conceded that workers in growing sugarcane and garden crops very closely correspond to skilled workers in industry so far as wages are concerned.

In general, wages paid in Marathwara except in Raichur district are distinctly higher than those in Telangana, in some cases the difference being about 30 to 50 per cent. In 1341 F., they fell slightly owing to the poor cotton season. Speaking generally, as reported by the Inspector of Factories and Boilers in his annual reports, the rates of wages remained the same throughout the quinquennium.

**Main features of Labour Census.**—Two features are noticeable in the present Census as compared with that taken in 1337 F.

(a) Although in most of the villages more than one method of payment is in vogue yet it seems that in many cases cash wages are replacing wages in kind in the State. Many of the taluks which formerly paid labourers in grain only, are now reported



to be paying in cash. The taluks which still continue the old system are Adilabad, Chinnur and Lakshatpet in the Adilabad district; Khammam in Warangal; Kalvakurthi in Mahbubnagar, and Bhongir in the Nalgonda district. The lowest wage-earners are in the Gondwana region of Adilabad, the cash wage being two annas for the man and one anna for the woman in farms. In certain parts of Karimnagar also cheap labour is available.

(b) As already observed the wage rates have diminished since 1937 F., between 33 and 50 per cent. due to the economic depression. Wherever payments were made in cash and kind the latter has either been withdrawn or reduced to half. Women's wages in the rural tracts are fifty per cent. of men's in the same occupation.

No. 15.—WAGES CENSUS—RURAL, 1944 FASLI.

Sl. No.	Districts	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Ploughmen	SOWERS AND TRANSPLANTERS		WEEDERS		REAPERS		Harriers	OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women
1	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Amrâd-Bidla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal	..	1 3 7 1 5 0 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	2 7 0	3 0 5	2 6 0	3 0 8	2 10 0	0 2 0	3 4 0	2 5
4	Karimnagar	..	2 8 5 2 1 1 0	0 2 5 0 3 0 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 2	3 0 2	1 0 1	6
5	Adilabad	..	1 4 4 1 7 9 0	2 1 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	1 10 0	3 1 0	2 5 0	0 2 10 0	3 5 0	2 2
6	Medak	..	0 12 0 0 13 4	0 2 9 0 4 0 0	5 6 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	5 0 2	3 9 0	0 3 1 1 0	1 4 0	2 4	0
7	Nimnabad	..	1 3 1 0 1 1 0	0 6 3 3 0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	4 2 0	2 5 0	2 0 2	2 0 4	0 3 4	0
8	Mahbubnagar	..	2 5 4 2 9 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	5 5 0	2 0 2	8
9	Nalgonda	..	1 12 0 1 12 0 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	5 7 0	2 5 0	2 1 0	3 3 0	5 0
Telangana Average..		1 8 1 1 1	1 10 8	9 5 2	0 2 9 0	3 4 0	0 2 1 1 0	2 2 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	5 6 0	2 2
10	Amrâdabad	..	1 11 5 2 5 1	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 2 4	0 3 10 0	2 3 0	4 4 0	2 9 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	3 1
11	Bir ..	..	2 10 9	3 0 0	0 4 4	0 5 2 0	2 8 0	4 10 0	2 0 0	5 5 0	2 7 0	2 1 1	8 0 2 5
12	Nazdar	..	1 5 4 2 2 8 0	5 3 0	5 8 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	4 10 0	0 3 10 0	3 7 0	4 4 0	3 9
13	Pachlani	..	1 3 0 1 0 9 0	0 4 1 0	4 9 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	3 0 0	4 7 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	4 2 0	2 7
14	Gullanga	..	1 3 3 1 4 0 0	5 1 0	5 3 0	6 0 1	1 0 8	0 8 0	2 7 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 6 0 3 0
15	Osmanabad	..	0 15 7 0 14 3	5 7 0	6 5 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	2 5 0	5 10 0	0 5 2 0	3 2 0	4 10 0	9 10
16	Baichur	..	2 8 7 2 5 7 0	3 9 0	1 7 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	2 0 3	10 2 10
17	Bihar	..	2 9 8 1 8 0	0 8 0	4 3 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	2 3 0	4 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 3	3 9 0	2 0
Marathwara Average		1 12 9	1 14 2	0 4 0	5 1 0	3 1 0	0 3 1 1 0	2 2 0	4 9 0	3 1 0	1 0 2	5 0 0	4 9 2 6
Hyderabad State Average		1 10 10	1 12 5	0 3 1 1 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	3 5 0	2 9 0	4 3 0	2 1 1 0	2 9 0	4 4 0	2 8

No. 16.—WAGES CENSUS—RURAL, 1937 FASLI.

Sl. No.	Districts	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Ploughmen	SOWERS AND TRANSPLANTERS		WEEDERS		REAPERS		Harriers	OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women
1	Hyderabad City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Amrâd-Bidla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal	..	0 8 10 9	8 10 0	3 1 1 0	4 4 0	7 2 0	0 1 9 0	1 7 0	3 7 0	0 2 4 0	2 1 0	4 0 0 0 0
4	Karimnagar	..	0 5 0 0 1 1 0	0 3 0	0 9 0	2 0 1 10 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 2 2 0	1 1 0	0 1 0
5	Adilabad	..	0 8 1 0 8 1 0	1 0 3 6 0	3 7 2 0	0 0 3 5 0	2 3 0	0 5 0	2 3 0	5 0 0	0 3 10 0	3 10 0	0 2 0 2 0
6	Medak	..	0 13 1 0 12 1 0	0 5 0	5 4 0	2 1 1 0	0 3 10 0	0 0 0	3 10 0	0 0 0	0 3 10 0	4 1 1 0	5 2 0
7	Nimnabad	..	0 11 10 12 2 0	0 5 2 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 3 2 0	2 1 0	0 4 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 10 0	3 7 0	4 7 0 3 0
8	Mahbubnagar	..	1 6 0 1 6 0 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	0 0 1 4 0	2 10 0	0 7 0	2 8 0	0 2 5 0	4 0 0	2 9 0
9	Nalgonda	..	1 5 9 1 2 9 0	0 3 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	0 4 2 0	2 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 7 0	5 0 0 10
Telangana average..		0 12 13	0 12 10	0 4 2 0	4 0 0	6 7 5	0 5 0	2 9 0	2 1 0	4 4 0	0 3 1 0	2 10 0	0 3 0 2 10
10	Amrâdabad	..	1 11 0 1 12 1 1	0 10 4	0 7 9	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 5 8 0	8 8 0	0 5 10 0	0 4 4 0	8 4 0	4 7
11	Bir ..	..	1 2 8 1 2 9 0	8 3 0	10 0	0 4 5 0	7 3 0	3 10 0	0 7 3 0	3 10 0	0 3 9 0	7 2 0	0 3 10
12	Nazdar	..	1 3 1 1 3 9 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	4 7 0	0 3 0	3 4 0	8 0 0	4 4 0	0 3 10 0	8 4 0	9
13	Pachlani	..	0 9 10 3 10 4	0 7 8 0	9 8 0	5 0 0	0 4 6 0	3 4 0	8 0 0	4 4 0	0 2 10 0	8 4 0	9
14	Gullanga	..	2 1 2 2 0 3 0	6 2 0	6 5 0	6 1 0	2 0 3 0	0 3 0	2 7 8 0	8 2 0	4 10 0	1 8 7 0	0 3 8
15	Osmanabad	..	0 11 2 9 1 1	2 3 7 10	0 7 10 0	0 3 1 1 0	0 6 0	2 1 0	8 1 1 0	4 10 0	0 1 4 0	8 4 0	3 1
16	Baichur	..	0 10 11 9 10	1 1 0	4 1 0	4 3 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	2 2 0	4 1 0	4 8 4 0	0 2 1 1
17	Bihar	..	0 10 1 9 1 1	1 0 4 9 0	4 9 0	3 7 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	6 0 0	2 1 1
Marathwara average		1 1 6 1	2 2 2 0	7 2 0	7 3 0	4 0 0	5 9 0	2 5 0	8 8 0	0 4 10 0	0 3 10 0	6 8 0	3 8
Hyd. State average..		0 15 2	0 14 6	0 5 8 0	5 9 0	3 9 0	4 3 0	2 9 0	6 7 0	4 0 0	0 3 4 0	5 2 0	3 8

[Statement.]

## DISTRICT IN RURAL AREAS, 1944 FASLI.

Sl. No.	Districts	BRICKMENDS		CARPENTERS		PLOUGHMEN		SOWERS AND TRANSPLANTERS				WIDENERS				REAPERS				HARBERS		OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS								
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Highest	Lowest	Highest			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
								Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest					Highest	Lowest									
1	Hyderabad City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	Atmak-Balida ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	Wanigal ..	2 5 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0				
4	Karimnagar ..	6 6 0	0 11 0	6 6 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 1 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
5	Adilabad ..	5 0 0	0 6 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 1 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
6	Molai ..	1 0 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 1 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 6 0				
7	Nizamabad ..	1 12 0	0 9 0	1 12 0	0 9 0	0 4 2	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0				
8	Mahabubnagar ..	4 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	0 1 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0				
9	Nalgonda ..	3 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 1 11	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0				
10	Telegana Average ..	3 2 0	0 10 5	3 4 7	0 10 5	0 3 1	0 1 11	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 3 5	0 6 0	0 2 3	0 3 5	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 2 3	0 1 2	0 5 0	0 2 7	0 3 10	0 1 8	0 4 7	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 1 5				
11	Amangabad ..	4 4 0	0 13 5	6 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 3	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
12	Elit ..	6 10 8	1 0 0	7 8 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 3 0	0 6 2	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
13	Nazir ..	2 7 0	0 12 0	3 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 3 2	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
14	Parthani ..	2 6 0	0 4 0	2 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 7	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
15	Gulbarga ..	2 9 0	0 6 0	2 5 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
16	Osmanabad ..	1 8 0	0 9 0	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
17	Bahdar ..	6 12 0	0 4 10	6 12 0	0 4 10	0 4 3	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
18	Bidar ..	5 0 0	0 13 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
19	Northam ..	5 11 5	0 10 0	5 12 5	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 4 9	0 3 6	0 3 2	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0				
20	Hyderabad State Average ..	3 7 8	0 10 2	3 9 11	0 10 6	0 4 9	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 2 10	0 3 7	0 5 1	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 1 8	0 2 11	0 4 2	0 1 10	0 4 3	0 1 5	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 1 0				

Serial No.	Districts	Municipalities	CARPENTERS		BLACKSMITHS		MASONS
			Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day
1	Hyderabad City.	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
2	Atraf-i-Balad	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Waraungal	..	1 1 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	1 2 0
4	Karimnagar	..	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 2 8
5	Adilabad	..	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	1 2 0
6	Medak	..	1 4 0	0 13 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 1 0
7	Nizamabad	..	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 1 0	0 9 0	1 2 0
8	Mahbubnagar	..	1 5 0	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
9	Nalgonda	..	1 3 0	0 13 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 4 0
	Telangana Average	..	1 2 0	0 12 2	1 1 8	0 11 3	1 2 11
10	Aurangabad	..	1 4 0	0 18 0	1 3 0	0 12 3	1 3 0
11	Bir ..	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
12	Nander	..	1 8 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
13	Purbhani	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
14	Gulbarga	..	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 15 0
15	Osmanabad	..	1 7 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 7 0
16	Raichur	..	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 1 0
17	Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marathwara Average	..	1 5 3	0 18 9	1 2 2	0 11 7	1 3 2
	Hyderabad State Average	..	1 3 10	0 12 11	1 1 11	0 11 5	1 3 0

Masons	COOLIES				Sweepers per month	Blackb. per month	Male per month	Syces per month
	Ordinary per day	Men per day	Women per day	Boys per day				
1 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	6 0 0	..	11 0 0	10 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 13 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	7 3 0	8 9 0
0 11 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 5 0	3 15 0	9 1 0	7 3 0
0 12 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	4 5 0	7 8 0
0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	7 5 0	9 0 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	5 13 0	6 3 0	7 12 0
0 14 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 7 0	4 10 0	6 13 0	7 8 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	3 9 2	4 0 3	7 2 0	7 15 3
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
0 14 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	9 12 0	8 0 0
0 11 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	6 14 0	4 8 0	9 8 0	8 10 0
0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	6 2 0	3 0 0	8 12 0	9 5 0
0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 3 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	9 0 0	7 2 0
0 15 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	12 8 0	10 13 0	..
0 11 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	10 0 0	9 1 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 11 10	0 5 5	0 3 3	0 2 9	4 0 9	2 13 9	9 10 3	8 10 2	..
0 12 2	0 5 2	0 3 1	0 2 9	3 12 11	3 11 6	8 6 1	8 4 8	..

Serial No.	Districts	Municipalities	CARPENTERS		BLACKSMITHS		MASONS
			Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day
1	Hyderabad City	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
2	Atraf-i-Balida	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
4	Karimnagar	..	1 0 2	0 10 1	0 15 0	0 9 6	1 2 4
5	Adilabad	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
6	Medak	..	1 1 9	0 9 7	1 1 9	0 12 11	1 1 7
7	Nizamabad	..	1 6 8	0 15 0	1 6 8	0 15 0	1 4 0
8	Mahabubnagar	..	1 7 0	0 11 0	1 7 0	0 12 0	1 5 0
9	Nalgonda	..	1 5 4	0 13 8	1 2 8	0 13 8	1 3 8
	Telanganam Average	..	1 3 7	0 12 11	1 2 5	0 12 10	1 5 1
10	Aurangabad	..	1 13 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 10 0
11	Ber	..	1 13 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 10 0
12	Nander	..	1 8 9	1 1 6	1 4 9	0 14 6	1 7 0
13	Pashlani	..	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
14	Gulbarga	..	1 5 0	0 14 9	1 6 10	0 13 0	1 6 6
15	Osmanabad	..	2 2 8	1 3 2	2 2 8	1 1 7	2 0 0
16	Raichur	..	1 2 4	0 12 0	1 0 4	0 13 0	1 3 3
17	Bidar	..	1 6 0	0 14 8	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0
	Marathwara Average	..	1 10 1	1 0 9	1 6 7	0 15 3	1 8 6
	Hyderabad State Average	..	1 6 10	0 14 10	1 4 6	0 14 0	1 6 9

Masons	COOLIES			Sweepers per month	Bhistis per month	Mails per month	Syces per month
	Ordinary per day	Men per day	Women per day	Boys per day			
0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	5 0 0	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 2 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
0 10 0	0 7 8	0 6 1	0 2 6	4 6 0	3 9 4	8 8 0	8 5 4
1 4 0	0 7 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
0 12 6	0 7 0	0 4 4	0 2 6	4 1 7	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
0 14 8	0 5 5	0 3 6	0 3 6	4 12 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	9 6 8
0 11 0	0 5 10	0 3 2	0 2 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 10 8	7 4 0
0 15 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 2 10	3 10 3	4 1 1	9 3 1	8 5 4
0 18 5	0 6 4	0 3 10	0 2 11	4 7 3	5 9 6	8 10 9	8 10 2
1 1 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	8 5 0	5 15 0	11 8 0	11 5 0
1 5 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	6 12 0	2 12 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
1 0 11	0 8 3	0 4 4	0 4 0	7 6 4	4 8 0	11 1 0	10 10 0
1 1 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	8 10 0	12 0 0
0 13 8	0 8 8	0 4 3	0 3 8	7 2 6	10 0 0	12 6 10	9 3 0
1 2 4	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 3 9	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
0 14 2	0 7 2	0 5 2	0 3 10	7 4 0	6 6 0	9 12 0	9 4 6
0 19 4	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	4 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	9 5 4
1 0 5	0 8 9	0 4 10	0 3 9	6 18 9	6 3 4	11 0 9	10 7 10
0 14 11	0 7 6	0 4 4	0 3 4	5 10 6	5 14 3	9 18 9	9 9 0

Sl. No	Districts	CARPENTERS				BLACKSMITHS				MASTERS				COOLIES						SWEEPERS		HERDSMEN		MILK		OTHERS	
		Superior		Ordinary		Superior		Ordinary		Superior		Others	Men		Women		Boys		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest											
1	Hyderabad City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Atm-é-Bidla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Wanagal	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	7 8 0	1 12 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0
4	Karimnagar	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
5	Ahmadnagar	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
6	Metha	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	14 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
7	Nasrabad	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
8	Mahabubnagar	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
9	Nalgonda	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Tollana Average	1 7 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 7 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 0	1 0 0	6 5 0	2 13 0	8 11 0	4 2 0	9 34 0	5 9 0
10	Amrabad	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
11	Bir	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	11 4 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
12	Nandur	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
13	Purbani	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	10 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0
14	Gulbarga	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
15	Osmanabad	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
16	Raichur	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
17	Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marathwa Average	1 13 0	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	0 7 0	1 7 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	2 3 0	5 5 0	1 7 0	12 4 0	7 5 0	11 7 0	6 5 0
	Hyd. State Average	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	0 8 0	1 9 0	0 13 0	1 1 0	0 7 0	1 7 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	1 13 0	5 12 0	2 2 0	10 8 0	1 12 0	10 11 0	5 12 0



**Wage Rates.**—From the data collected for the Hyderabad State the following is the predominant rate for fairly efficient workers in Hyderabad State as compared with British India in general:—

No. 21. WAGE RATES.

Occupation	Most usual period of payment	RATES IN RUPEES					
		Cities		Towns		Rural	
		Hyderabad State	British India	Hyderabad State	British India	Hyderabad State	British India
Foremen (European), Monthly	..	300-350	..	400-450	..	350-350	..
Do (Indian)	..	225-250	300-350	..	250-350	..	250-350
Overmen	..	..	200-250	..	175-250	..	250-250
Malatries	..	55-70	100-125	40-60	80-110	90-50	75-100
Simon Engine Drivers	..	..	60-75	..	80-70	..	55-80
First class Bullock Cartmen	..	..	70-90	..	65-80	..	60-75
Second class ..	..	25-30	45-70	..	40-60	..	35-50
Firemen ..	..	20-30	30-40	20-30	27	17-12	24
Cabinet Makers	..	1-10	1-10	1-5	..	0-14	..
Carpenters 1st class	..	1-4	2-8	1-3	2-4	1-3	2-0
Do 2nd class	..	0-14	0-12	0-12	1-8	0-12	1-4
Fitters, Locomotives	..	..	3-0	..	2-12	..	2-8
Do Superior	..	1-13	2-8	1-4	2-4	1-4	2-4
Do Ordinary	..	..	1-8	..	1-6	..	1-4
Mechanics, Superior	..	..	3-4	..	2-8	..	..
Do Ordinary	..	..	2-12	..	1-8	..	1-8
Blacksmiths	..	1-8	2-0	1-11	1-8	0-15	1-4
Hammermen	..	..	1-4	..	1-2	..	1-0
Pattern-makers	..	..	3-0	..	1-8	..	2-8
Machinists, Superior	..	1-0	2-8	..	1-4	..	..
Do Ordinary	..	..	1-8	..	1-4	..	1-0
Riveters	..	..	1-12	..	1-8	..	1-4
Welders	..	..	2-0	..	1-12	..	1-10
Masons	..	1-4	0-12	1-3	1-8	0-12	1-4
Coolies	..	..	1-4	..	1-2	..	1-0
Mechanic's Assistant	..	..	1-4	..	1-2	..	0-14
Weight lifters	..	..	1-2	..	1-0	..	0-11
Semi-skilled workers, (all occupations)	..	..	0-14	..	0-12	..	0-10
Unskilled workmen (all occupations)	..	0-8	0-12	0-7	0-10	0-5	0-8
Unskilled workers, women (all occupations)	..	0-4	0-10	0-4	0-8	0-3	0-6

No. 22. VARIATION IN THE RATE OF WAGES AS COMPARED WITH LAST CENSUS.

Items	1944 FASLI			1937 FASLI		
	Telangana	Marath-wada	Hyderabad State	Telangana	Marath-wada	Hyderabad State
<b>Blacksmiths.</b>						
Rural areas	1 7 7	1 15 7	1 11 7	0 32 11	1 1 6	0 15 2
Urban areas	1 1 8	1 2 2	1 1 11	1 2 5	1 4 7	1 4 0
(Engl. (Ord.))	0 11 3	0 11 7	0 11 5	0 12 16	0 12 3	0 14 0
Factories (Textile)	27 5 0	33 12 0	30 8 6	..	..	..
<b>Carpenters.</b>						
Rural areas	1 9 5	1 14 6	1 11 31	0 12 10	1 2 2	0 14 6
Urban areas	1 2 6	1 3 3	1 3 10	1 3 7	1 10 1	1 4 10
(Sugr. (Ord.))	0 12 2	0 13 9	0 12 11	0 12 11	1 9 9	0 14 10
Factories (Textile)	34 9 0	50 5 4	45 7 2	..	..	..
<b>Ploughmen ..</b>	0 8 2	0 4 8	0 3 11	0 4 2	0 7 2	0 5 8
<b>Smelters &amp; Transmitters.</b>						
Men ..	0 8 0	0 4 10	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 5 9
Women ..	0 8 4	0 2 11	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 3
<b>Welders.</b>						
Men ..	0 2 11	0 3 11	0 3 2	0 2 9	0 5 9	0 4 3
Women ..	0 2 2	0 3 2	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 3 1	0 2 9
<b>Engineers.</b>						
Men ..	0 8 9	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 8 6	0 9 7
Women ..	0 2 8	0 3 1	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 4 10	0 4 9
<b>Electricians ..</b>	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 3 10	0 3 4
<b>Agricultural Labourers.</b>						
Men ..	0 4 3	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 3 9	0 4 8	0 5 3
Women ..	0 2 10	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 8	0 3 3
<b>Masons.</b>						
Superior ..	1 2 11	1 3 2	1 3 0	1 5 1	1 8 6	1 0 9
Ordinary ..	0 12 0	0 11 10	0 12 2	0 13 1	0 10 5	0 14 11
<b>Coolies.</b>						
Men ..	0 5 0	0 5 5	0 5 2	0 9 4	0 8 9	0 7 5
Women ..	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 10	0 4 10	0 4 4
Boys ..	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 11	0 3 9	0 2 4
<b>Scavengers ..</b>	3 9 2	4 0 9	5 12 11	4 7 0	4 13 9	5 10 6
<b>Bhistis ..</b>	4 9 5	2 15 9	5 11 4	5 9 6	6 3 4	5 14 5
<b>Motors ..</b>	7 2 0	9 10 3	8 0 1	8 10 9	11 0 9	9 10 9
<b>Sages ..</b>	7 15 5	8 10 2	8 4 8	8 10 2	10 7 10	9 9 0

**Blacksmiths.**—The total number of blacksmiths, who are principal earners as censused in 1931, was 24,689 of whom 3.5 per cent. live in the city of Hyderabad. The rural blacksmiths are an essential auxiliary to the village community. From time immemorial they have a definite function to perform and duty to discharge and in consideration of services rendered the village community grants them a holding of land, partially rent free, and grain allowances at harvest and festival occasions. The quantity of grain is determined by the number of plough shares made and repairs done to agricultural implements, and the duration of the agricultural season when the smith's services are availed of. In most parts payment is made in cash and kind; the former ranging from 11 as. 5 pies to one rupee one anna and eleven pies a day and the latter from 15 seers to 34 seers per plough for the season. The cash wages have diminished but not grain allowance since 1387 Fasli.

The rate of wage is per plough per season in rural areas, per day in the urban areas and per month in factories and workshops. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1944 Paise			1937 Paise		
	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Rural area ..	1 8 11	1 12 9	1 10 10	0 12 11	1 1 6	0 15 2
Urban area ..	1 1 8	1 2 2	1 1 11	1 2 5	1 6 7	1 4 4
Factories, textile ..	27 5 0	32 12 0	26 8 6	..	..	..

The wages are fairly high throughout the Marathwara division ranging from Re. 1-0-0 to 1-8-0. In Telingana division they are from Re. 1-1-0 to 1-5-0.

**Carpenters.**—As important as blacksmiths are carpenters in the village and are entitled to a gift of land. Government grants such landholders partial concession of *dist.* It amounts to 75 per cent. They are far more constantly engaged than the blacksmiths. The number of principal workers and earners is 30,688. While the total number of villages, towns and cities in the Hyderabad State is only 21,830, of the total number of carpenters 4.7 per cent. are in the city of Hyderabad. Their work in the villages consists in turning out wooden ploughs, *wholes*, handles for iron implements, boxes for household purposes, chariots for village deities, framework for roofs, doors and windows for houses, and carts.

Generally their wages are in kind and cash determined on the plough unit per season in rural areas. The corn wages are perceptibly higher than those paid for blacksmiths. In urban areas the wages are per day and in factories and workshops they are per month. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1944 Paise			1937 Paise		
	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Rural area ..	1 9 5	1 14 6	1 11 11	0 12 10	1 3 2	0 16 0
Urban area ..	1 2 6	1 5 3	1 3 10	1 3 7	1 10 1	1 6 10
Factories (Textile) ..	26 9 0	30 5 4	40 7 2	..	..	..

**Masons.**—The rate of wages is per day and in cash in urban areas and in factories. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1944 Paise			1937 Paise		
	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Urban area ..	1 2 11	1 3 2	1 3 0	1 3 1	1 8 8	1 6 8
Superior ..	6 12 4	6 11 10	0 12 2	0 15 5	1 0 5	0 14 11
Ordinary ..	1 3 6	1 5 3	1 4 5	..	..	..
Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Agricultural Labourers.**—According to the 1931 population census the agricultural labourers numbered 1,319,430, (619,109 males and 700,321 females,) which, when compared with 1921 census, is an increase of 19.1 per cent. This figure is that of principal earners and working dependants. In spite of the great importance of farming industries in these Dominions, the number of agricultural workers is two to each cultivator, subdivision of the land into small holdings having tended to the development of a type of farm requiring little hired labour. At the same time it may be said that there is a considerable body of agricultural proletariat in these Dominions. Indebtedness to the landholder has given the lender a strong hold upon the borrower and exacts family service; in many cases the period of service extends to several generations. Except for this class of labourers, other farm servants, being seasonal workers, are a mobile force and seldom stay on any one farm or holding for long. Seasonal labour is in greater demand in Telingana than in Marathwara on account of the extent of double cropped areas there. Instances are not wanting where labourers of one taluk move to another during seasons. Some seasonal migration movements also occur across the frontiers. Seasonal workers are in some cases small holders who look for other works in order to increase their income.

**Ploughmen, sowers, transplanters, etc.**—The rate of wages is daily and in most of the districts in kind, in some it is in cash. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1944 Paise			1937 Paise		
	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telingana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Ploughmen ..	0 5 2	0 8 8	0 3 11	0 4 2	0 7 2	0 5 8
Sowers & transplanters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Men ..	0 3 9	0 4 10	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 5 9
Women ..	0 2 4	0 2 11	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 4 0	0 3 2
Reapers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Men ..	0 2 11	0 3 11	0 3 5	0 2 9	0 5 9	0 4 8
Women ..	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 3 5	0 2 9
Harrows ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Men ..	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 8 6	0 6 7
Women ..	0 2 8	0 3 1	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 4 10	0 4 0
Herders ..	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 3 10	0 3 4
Agricultural Labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Men ..	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 6 8	0 5 3
Women ..	0 2 10	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 8	0 3 3

They are adept in the various branches of agriculture and in rural areas they are generally paid less than the ordinary labourers.

The wages are comparatively high throughout the Marathwara tract, ranging in the Dominions between 4 as. 10 pies per adult male and 3 as. per female to 2 as. 7 pies per adult male and 1 anna 6 pies per female. Wages in kind are most common, males in the rice-growing tracts getting 3 to 4 seers (6 to 8 lbs.) of paddy and in the jawar-growing areas 2 to 4 seers (4 to 8 lbs.)



**Herdsmen.**—Herdsmen are a pastoral class and form an important auxiliary to the agricultural community. Stock breeding demands specialisation but cowherds and shepherds of these parts are merely hereditary stock raisers and graziers without any pretence to specialisation in their work. The number in these Dominions of herdsmen and shepherds alone (Lambadas and Yadavas) according to the recent census is 1,228,870 (625,320 males and 603,550 females) who, excepting a thousand, live in rural parts. They charge a few annas a month per head of animal tended; for instance, 2 as. a cow and four annas a buffalo per month. Some in the employ of large stock holders are paid monthly. In addition to a wage they get a coarse blanket, a pair of chappals and a dhoti as well as some tobacco.

**Ordinary labourers.**—The rate of wages is daily and this is most commonly paid in cash. The wages are fairly high throughout the Marathwara division. In the whole of the Dominions it ranges from 3 as. (in Raichur district) to 8 as. (in Osmanabad district) per adult male.

About the unskilled labourers in the Hyderabad State the Officer of the Economic Investigations in the Hyderabad State in his report for 1929-30 has stated thus:—

“About one-fifth of the total number of families in Nander and Warangal are entirely dependent on what they can earn as unskilled labourers. In Aurangabad the proportion is about one-fourth, while in Raichur it is only one-eighth. The wages earned vary considerably. In Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Nander and Mahbubnagar, a reasonable wage is paid, but wages in Raichur and Warangal are very low and it is clear from the report that the position of the landless labourers in these two districts and particularly in Warangal where a system of virtual serfdom prevails, is far from satisfactory. Most of these unfortunates belong to the so-called “untouchable” community, so that social custom exaggerates their economic disadvantages and helps to make the improvement of their condition difficult.”

**Bhagela system.**—A system of labour which had been in vogue for a long time in some Telangana districts of the country by which the labourer contracted to serve his employer for an indefinite period on a low subsistence wage in repayment of a loan advanced by the employer to the labourer (known as the bhagelas) has been recently restricted to annual contracts by a Regulation known as the “Hyderabad Bhagela Agreements Regulation,” which received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam dated 1st Shawal 1354 H. (24-3-1945 F.).

Since the promulgation of the Regulation the Tahsildars in the course of their tours have been explaining the provisions of the Regulation to bhagelas and their masters. The Regulation has also been given wide publicity by social workers and copies translated into the local vernaculars have been widely distributed. Farm-labourers have examined many agreements made between such almost all of them are reported to be on unstamped paper and many are said to be only oral agreements. As the Regulation has been in force only for a short period and as the bhagela has been

under an inferiority complex for generations, it will take some time to discover whether the oral agreements are genuine voluntary agreements scrupulously adhered to on both sides or serve only as a means for still keeping alive old debts although legally cancelled by the Regulation.

The universal absence of stamped agreements (vide section 4 of the Regulation) suggests that the landlord placed the burden on the bhagela of purchasing a stamped paper and that the man is unable to find the money. When the Bhagela Regulation is converted into an enactment by the Legislative Council, provision will be made in it to make the landlord responsible for executing the agreement on a stamped paper at his own expense and for furnishing a copy of it to the servant.

Another difficulty which may assume some importance with time is the absence of any legal sanction or remedy in cases where the labourers are compelled to work on the old system for hereditary debts despite the debts having been invalidated by the Regulation. In some taluks, the landlords are very powerful and the indebted labourers too timid and backward to complain. The result is that no agreements under the Regulation have yet been entered into; for instance, in some villages of Nalgonda district. Individual complaints have also been made in Nizamabad (Borlam) and in Warangal of the labourers having been forced to execute documents. The offender in one case was a village Patel and he was promptly suspended. No rules have yet been made under the Regulation as this requires further experience.

The Regulation has had a salutary effect and reports from both officers and non-official sources received on the subject are encouraging.

**Sweepers, Bhishtis, Malis and Syces.**—The wages are monthly for these classes and always paid in cash. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1944 PAKI			1937 PAKI		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Sweepers ..	.. 3 0 2	4 0 9	3 12 11	4 7 2	6 10 9	3 10 6
Bhishtis ..	.. 4 0 3	2 13 9	3 11 6	3 9 6	6 3 4	1 14 5
Malis ..	.. 7 2 0	9 10 3	5 6 1	8 10 9	11 0 9	9 13 9
Syces ..	.. 7 15 3	8 10 2	5 4 8	8 10 2	10 7 10	9 9 0

Sweepers and bhishtis are generally part-time labourers and they work for a number of families and thus they earn their wages from different masters sufficient for their livelihood.

The malis and syces are whole-time workers with one master to serve.

**Factory labourers.**—Wage rates in all industries in the Hyderabad State vary very widely, not only between centre to centre, and unit to unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit.

Perennial and seasonal factory wages were also collected, analysed and exhibited in this report.

**Motor drivers.**—The rates of wages of the motor drivers due to their scarcity and the dearth of life had been Rs. 30 to 40 per month some five years ago and now during the quinquennium of the Labour Census, on account of their increase in numbers and the cheapness of the articles of subsistence their pay is Rs. 20 to 30 per mensem.

Motor drivers as enumerated in the 1931 population census were :

Actual earners	4,421
Working dependents	1,501
Others following motor driving as subsidiary occupation	465

**Bonus and other gifts.**—Besides wages in kind or cash or both, regular workers or permanent labourers, while working away from home, are given some food or some facilities for meals. The details vary according to the districts and local customs. A coarse blanket (kambal) for the daily use, a pair of country-made leather footwear (chappals), a pair of dhotis, and tobacco for the earthen pipe (chelum) are the articles that are given once a year. Thus bonus in the case of rural labour may be regarded more in kind than in cash.

On the Dasara and Divali festivals there is a general practice of giving dhotis, saris, rumals and pagris to the urban labourers and in some cases cash amounting to annas eight to rupee one.

Bonus to the factory labour though not given in general in the Hyderabad State yet in some big concerns in the Dominions there is a system of paying or crediting one month's pay every year of work as bonus.

## CHAPTER IV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Effect of prices on wages.**—The condition of wages in the Labour Census cannot be viewed properly unless a comparison of labour wages be made with the prices of the staple food grains in various districts of the State. A general rise or fall in wages must chiefly be attributed to a general rise or fall in the prices of food grains. The wholesale and retail prices of chief food grains during the present and the past Labour Census and the graphs showing the retail and wholesale prices for a number of years are given below.

Although the prices fluctuate annually yet the value of labour does not fluctuate so suddenly but remains just the same for short periods and changes accordingly for long periods.

Since 1937 F., when the wages enumeration was done last, the rates of rural wages have considerably diminished. The Special Officer of Government, who conducted an economic investigation in 1939 F. in some districts spoke of "very low level of wages, which are generally paid in kind." Since then conditions have worsened, the principal cause being a fall in prices of agricultural products. A view of the appreciation of the purchasing power of the rupee can be had from the following statement:—

Average quantity (in seers and chataks) per O.S. rupee.

Commodity.	1937 F.	1944 F.	Variation.
Coarse rice	4-2	7-6	+82 p.c.
Bajra	8-13	11-10	+32 p.c.
Jawar	8-13	13-2	+46 p.c.
Tuar	5-10	11-7	+103 p.c.

In the case of rice the variation ranges between 79 per cent. in Adilabad to 100 per cent. each in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Bkhar and Osmanabad. The fall in the price of bajra is highest in Parbhani (62 p.c.) and lowest in Osmanabad (32 p.c.). Jawar was cheaper than bajra and the fall ranged between 33 per cent. in Osmanabad and 92 per cent. in Warangal. The price of tuar (dall) fell precipitously. In Parbhani 13 seers were sold in 1944 F., for a rupee as against 4½ seers in 1937 F.

The charts Nos. 1 to 6 and the two statements of retail and wholesale prices during the Census periods throw full light on the condition of prices and this was borne in mind when discussing the wages.

NO. 24.—STATEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SEERS AND CHATAKS PER O.S. RUPEE FOR THE MONTH OF ARDREHSHT 1937 F. AND 1944 F.

Serial No.	Districts	1937 F.			1944 F.		
		Wheat	Rice	Jawar	Wheat	Rice	Jawar
1	Warangal	Sr. Ch. 3-12	Sr. Ch. 4-14	Sr. Ch. 7-4	Sr. Ch. 7-1	Sr. Ch. 8-1	Sr. Ch. 13-0
2	Karimnagar	3-8	4-14	7-12	8-2	8-6	12-9
3	Adilabad	4-8	4-12	10-4	9-4	8-8	14-2
4	Nizamabad	3-14	4-1	7-14	10-11	8-10	12-8
5	Medak	4-8	4-12	8-8	9-11	7-3	11-3
6	Mahbubnagar	8-2	4-2	7-14	6-7	7-5	11-7
7	Nalgonda	3-8	5-2	8-12	6-11	7-9	11-15
8	Aurangabad	5-0	4-6	9-4	12-11	7-8	15-7
9	Bir	4-10	3-8	10-0	10-12	6-10	16-5
10	Nander	4-6	4-0	8-12	11-8	7-0	13-9
11	Parbhani	4-6	3-12	9-12	11-4	7-1	15-7
12	Gulbarga	3-4	3-4	7-8	7-15	6-1	12-9
13	Osmanabad	5-0	3-8	10-6	11-15	7-6	13-10
14	Raichur	3-6	3-6	6-8	7-2	6-1	10-9
15	Bidar	4-6	3-14	11-12	11-7	6-15	12-6
	Hyderabad State Average	4-1	4-2	8-13	9-7	7-6	13-2



No. 25.—Statement of wholesale prices in O.S. Rupees per panna of 120 seers for the month of *Ardrabhis* 1837 & 1844 P.

Serial No.	Districts	1837 FARSI			1844 FARSI		
		Wheat	Rice	Jawar	Wheat	Rice	Jawar
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Warangal ..	28 4	21 0	16 7	16 0	13 9	8 14
2	Kannimgar ..	32 13	26 4	17 6	14 6	14 13	10 1
3	Adilabad ..	26 12	27 5	10 14	13 13	14 4	8 13
4	Nizamabad ..	27 5	26 6	17 10	11 5	12 15	9 14
5	Medak ..	29 4	27 3	14 9	13 6	16 6	10 9
6	Mahabubnagar ..	36 3	38 9	13 10	19 6	17 12	10 7
7	Nalgonda ..	33 4	21 4	13 7	17 10	14 14	9 10
8	Aurangabad ..	25 13	26 4	12 9	9 14	16 2	7 12
9	Bir ..	25 14	32 3	12 2	11 5	17 12	7 11
10	Nander ..	23 4	31 9	13 2	10 10	17 13	9 0
11	Parbhani ..	25 14	29 11	12 4	10 3	16 3	7 9
12	Gulbarga ..	36 8	38 8	17 8	14 12	16 15	9 1
13	Osmanabad ..	25 3	31 8	12 3	10 6	15 15	7 12
14	Baichur ..	37 10	35 6	18 3	17 9	21 5	12 6
15	Bidar ..	23 4	39 12	10 12	19 10	16 10	9 12
	Hyderabad State Average ..	29 2	29 4	14 2	13 6	16 3	9 4

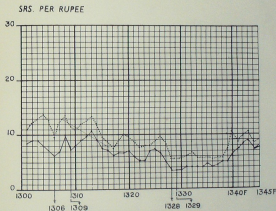
*Unit of food.*—Daily consumption of food arrived at from 2473 budgets of working class families in Bombay in 1923 and compared with the jail diets and famine allowances is as follows:—

Articles	DAILY CONSUMPTION PER ADULT MALE IN				
	2473 family budgets	BOMBAY JAIL		BOMBAY FAMINE CODE	
		Hard labour	Light labour	Diggers	Males working dependant
Cereals ..	1.29 lbs.	1.59 lbs.	1.38 lbs.	1.29 lbs.	0.86 lbs.
Pulses ..	0.09 ..	0.27 ..	0.21 ..	0.09 ..	0.09 ..

7\*

No. 3

## RETAIL PRICES OF RICE.

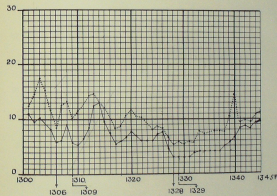


REFERENCES:—  
 HYDERABAD STATE — & IN O.S. Rs.  
 INDIA — & IN B.G. Rs.  
 HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
 MARKED BY ARROW

No. 4

## RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT.

SRS. PER RUPEE



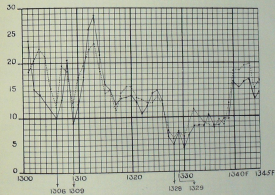
REFERENCES:—

HYDERABAD STATE \_\_\_\_\_ & IN O.S. Rs.  
INDIA \_\_\_\_\_ & IN B.G. Rs.  
HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
MARKED BY ARROW

No. 5

# RETAIL PRICES OF JAWAR.

SRS. PER RUPEE

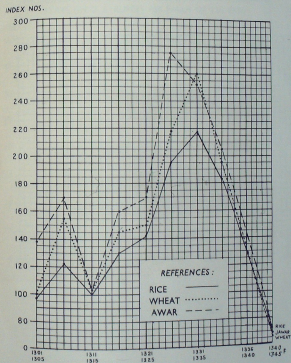


REFERENCES:—

HYDERABAD STATE — & IN O.S. Rs.  
INDIA — & IN B.G. Rs.  
HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
MARKED BY ARROW

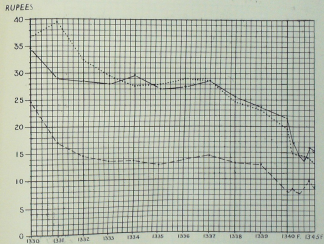
No. 6

CHART SHOWING THROUGH INDEX NOS.  
THE QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE RETAIL  
PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWAR  
IN HYDERABAD STATE.



No. 7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWAR IN HYDERABAD  
STATE (IN O. S. RUPEES PER PALLA OF 120 SRS.)



REFERENCES :-

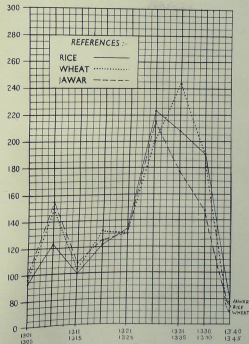
RICE —————  
WHEAT .....  
JAWAR - - - - -



No. 8

CHART SHOWING THROUGH INDEX NOS.  
THE QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE  
PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWAR  
IN HYDERABAD CITY.

INDEX NOS.



The daily ration given in two meals a day to a convict in Bidar Jail is:—

Jawar flour	.. .. .	10 chataks—1.25 lbs.
Chillies	.. .. .	7½ mashas.
Turneric	.. .. .	2½ "
Coriander	.. .. .	2½ "
Garlic	.. .. .	2½ "
Salt	.. .. .	22 "
Tamarind	.. .. .	15 "

(Firewood used—8 chataks).

Taking an average family of a labourer to consist of five members, one adult male, one female, two children (one above 6 and one below 6) and one relative as per the analyses in Bombay working class family budgets, the average daily quantity of food consumed will be:—

Labourer (male adult)	.. .. .	13 chataks (1.62 lbs.)
Women (dependant on the above)	.. .. .	10.8 "
2 children	.. .. .	15.6 "
Relative (dependant)	.. .. .	10.8 "
Total	.. .. .	50.2 "

The price of jawar and rice taken as 13 and 7½ seers per rupee respectively, for the sake of calculation, the respective cost works out at Rs. 7½ and 12½ per month on these articles of food alone.

To reduce a standard family consisting of a husband, wife and children to the equivalent of men, the coefficients used by the Inter-allied Scientific Food Commission known as Lusk's coefficients are:—

Male over 14 years of age	=	1.00
Female 14 "	=	0.83
Child 10-14 "	=	0.83
Child 6-10 "	=	0.70
Child under 6 "	=	0.50

These are used in the above estimations.

*Living wage.*—On the basis of this unit of food the Salaries Commission of the Hydrabad State has increased the pay of the peon (the lowest unit in Government service) from Rs. 7 to 12 and that of the district clerk 2½ times of it, i.e., Rs. 30. The mill labourers were also getting Rs. 12 per month.

Salaries Commission for the non-gazetted officers has stated that "the consideration is not merely that the official labourer should receive a fair living wage, but that he should also be maintained in comfort and decency suited to his station in life, so that the fear of losing these comforts may place him beyond the reach of temptation."

Thus the scale of pay for menials and clerks is:-

A. Inferior or menial service.

Jamadars	.. .. .	20-1/5-25
Dafadars	.. .. .	16-1/5-18
Daftaris (literate)	.. .. .	18-1/4-21
do (illiterate)	.. .. .	16-1/4-18
Shroff	.. .. .	22-1/5-27
Peon	.. .. .	12-1/7-15

B. Superior service (clerks).

	Lower grade.	Middle grade.	Higher grade.
District Offices	.. 30 to 60	.. .. .	.. .. .
Head Offices	.. 35-3/2-70	80-3-125	150-10-270
Secretariats	.. 40-4/2-80	100-4-160	180-10-300

C. Superior service (Miscellaneous posts).

Accountants and Tahsil peshkars	.. .. .	70-6/2-100
Treasurers	.. .. .	120
Fotadars	.. .. .	30-1/5-35
Head Fotadars	.. .. .	40
Revenue Inspectors	.. .. .	45-2/2-65

The Salaries Commission for gazetted officers in their report of 1929-30 F. keeping in view the points—the class from whom these officers are recruited, their standard of living, standard of education, pension on retirement—has come to the conclusion that an initial salary of at least Rs. 200 in the districts and Rs. 300 in the city is essential with grades of increment so that on retirement after 30 years' service he should be entitled to a pension equivalent to his initial pay. Compared with the labourers' wages the Commission has remarked thus:—“Putting the rate for unskilled manual labourer in Hyderabad even as high as Rs. 25 will draw less than eight times that figure and the majority will draw more than ten times as much from the date of their entry into the service. In the same way, the senior officers of the Hyderabad service will draw from forty to fifty times as much as the unskilled labourer.”

*Real wages.*—Real wages are the amount of commodities which the labourer can buy with his money wages, and are calculated by the following formula:—

$$\text{Real wage index number} = \frac{\text{money wage index number} \times 100}{\text{cost of living index number.}}$$

The cost of living index for the Hyderabad State as a whole cannot be arrived at as the prices of food articles and other items necessary for living index numbers are not yet collected in the State, district by district.

Just to give an idea of the nominal and real wages prevailing in different countries a statement is given below:—

No. 26. INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES IN THE CURRENCY OF EACH COUNTRY OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN 1925 (1924=100).

Country & category of worker	Nature of data & period covered	Nominal wages 1922	Real wages 1922
<b>India—Bombay Presidency.</b>			
Urban areas—Field labourers	.. .. .	180	105
Ordinary	.. .. .	192	112
Skilled	.. .. .	187	109
Rural areas—Field	.. .. .	101	94
Ordinary	.. .. .	133	90
Skilled	.. .. .	175	102
<b>England &amp; Wales.</b>			
Male ordinary workers	.. .. .	Weekly rates	191
France—Male day workers	.. .. .	Daily rates	322
Bulgaria—Ploughmen with 2 oxen	.. .. .	Daily rates	2,189
Norway—Male workers	.. .. .	Daily rates in summer	320
Sweden—Male permanent workers	.. .. .	Annual wages	349
Female	.. .. .	do	188
Male temporary	.. .. .	Daily rates	229
Female	.. .. .	do	121
Denmark—Male permanent workers	.. .. .	Daily rates	170
U. States of America—Male worker paid monthly	.. .. .	Monthly rates	120
do Daily	.. .. .	do	89
Australia—Adult male workers	.. .. .	Weekly rates	169

*Standard of Life.*—A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is, therefore, a sure indication of an improved standard of living.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure would serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at the centres neighbouring the Hyderabad State:—

No. 27. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE.

Groups	Bombay 1932-35	Sholapur 1925	Nagpur 1927
Food	46.00	49.25	64.10
Fuel and light	7.11	9.69	9.02
Clothing	7.55	11.86	10.70
House rent	12.81	6.27	1.92
Miscellaneous	25.73	23.02	13.66
Average size of family in person	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average monthly income	Rs. 8.70	Rs. 4.57	Rs. 4.53
	Rs. 50 1 7	Rs. 39 14 10	..

\* (Source—The Indian Year Book 1936-37).



*Cost of Living Index.*—Method adopted:—To obtain a measure of the general movement of prices of those commodities which enter into the cost of living, resort is had to the method of index numbers. A number of commodities are selected and their prices are taken for a standard or basic period, with the prices of this period—in the case of the present index July 1914—the prices for the commodities for subsequent period have been compared.

*Selection of commodities.*—The articles selected were those used by the bulk of the population in the city. The total number of articles included in the index is 25 divided into the following groups and sub-groups.

- (1) Food including cereals and pulses—rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, gram and tuar dal.
- (2) Fuel and light—kerosene oil, firewood and coal.
- (3) Clothing—chaddars, shirtings, dhotis and saris.
- (4) Housing—house rent.
- (5) Miscellaneous—sugar, gur, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee, potatoes, onions, til oil.

*Collection of prices.*—Prices per unit were collected from Customs Department, and other sources during the last week of every month and noted down.

*Weighting.*—Is the step to assign to each article its relative importance in working class expenditure. The total consumption of the commodities except house rent was arrived at by taking total production plus imports minus export for the five pre-war years, and this is how the National Mass Units were calculated for all-India.

The price of each commodity is then multiplied by this mass Unit and assuming 1914 as 100 the index numbers are worked out.

From the National Mass Units for all-India, the Index numbers for the Hyderabad City were worked out as follows:—

No. 29.—Index numbers for Hyderabad City on Mass Unit bases.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass units in cross)	Prices per unit of quantity		Mass Unit prices	
			1914	1935	July 1914	Jan. 1935
			Rs.	Rs.		
<b>Cereals:—</b>						
Rice .. ..	palla	70	16 10	31 8	70 × 16-10	70 × 31-8
Wheat .. ..	"	21	20 8	35 8	21 × 20-8	21 × 35-8
Jawar .. ..	"	11	10 8	11 8	11 × 10-8	11 × 11-8
Bajra .. ..	"	6	11 0	8 8	6 × 11-0	6 × 8-8
Total cereals .. ..					1,574	1,448
Index No. cereals .. ..					100	91.8
<b>Pulses:—</b>						
Gram .. ..	palla	16	18 12	15 8	16 × 18-12	16 × 15-8
Tuar (dal) .. ..	"	2	10 8	14 8	2 × 10-8	2 × 14-8
<b>Fuel &amp; light:—</b>						
Kerosene oil .. ..	tin	5	4 8	6 8	5 × 4-8	5 × 6-8
Firewood .. ..	Mid.	48	0 12	0 8	48 × 0-12	48 × 0-8
Coal .. ..	Cwt.	3	4 8	2 12	3 × 4-8	3 × 2-12
Total fuel & light .. ..					68	50-5
Index No. Fuel & light .. ..					100	74
<b>Clothing:—</b>						
Chaddars .. ..	Bs.	27	0 12	0 11	27 × 0-12	27 × 0-11
Shirtings .. ..	"	25	0 10	0 11	25 × 0-10	25 × 0-11
Dhotis .. ..	"	86	0 12	0 12	86 × 0-12	86 × 0-12
Saris .. ..	"	20	0 15	0 12	20 × 0-15	20 × 0-12
Total clothing .. ..					95-2	86
Index No. Clothing .. ..					100	90
<b>Housing:—</b>						
House rent .. ..	per month.	10	0 8	1 0	10 × 0-8	10 × 1-0
Index No. Housing .. ..					100	200
<b>Miscellaneous:—</b>						
Sugar .. ..	palla	2	20 0	20 12	2 × 20-0	2 × 20-12
Gur .. ..	"	7	20 8	16 8	7 × 20-8	7 × 16-8
Tea .. ..	Bs.	1/50	1 4	1 2½	1/50 × 1-4	1/50 × 1-2½
Salt .. ..	palla	5	0 2	12 4	5 × 0-2	5 × 12-4
Beef .. ..	Sr.	28	0 5½	0 5½	28 × 0-5½	28 × 0-5½
Mutton .. ..	"	33	0 10½	0 8	33 × 0-10½	33 × 0-8
Milk .. ..	"	18	0 5½	0 4	18 × 0-5½	18 × 0-4
Ghee .. ..	Md.	1½	28 0	40 0	1½ × 28-0	1½ × 40-0
Potatoes .. ..	"	11	16 0	4 0	11 × 16-0	11 × 4-0
Onions .. ..	palla	3	7 12	3 12	3 × 7-12	3 × 3-12
Til oil .. ..	"	1	42 12	55 0	1 × 42-12	1 × 55-0
Total Misc. .. ..					585-5	448-8
Index No. Misc. .. ..					100	76
Grand Total .. ..					2,940-5	2,306-13
Cost of living Index Nos. .. ..					100	83

[Statement.



**Family Budgets.**—Attempts were made during the Labour Census to conduct family budgets' enquiries to determine the standard of life of definite classes and communities in the City of Hyderabad.

As the staff was not sufficient in the Department of Statistics some intelligent unpaid probationers were entrusted with this work. They were working on probation in this office on the hope of getting appointment in the reorganization scheme of the Department. No sooner were their hopes frustrated than they left the office and thus the work was left incomplete.

For the sake of information, group percentage expenditure in different countries is shown in the following statement as worked out from family budgets :—

No. 30.—Group percentage expenditure in different countries.

Country	Date of enquiry	No. of Budgets	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE ON					
			Food	Fuel & lighting	Clothing	Housing	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hyderabad—								
India (Bombay City) ..	1921-22	..	56.8	7.4	9.6	7.7	18.2	100.0
.. Bombay Pres. ..	do	..	59.2	7.4	14.4	3.4	15.6	100.0
.. Bombay City ..	1922-23	1,469	46.6	7.1	7.8	12.6	25.0	100.0
China ..	1920-21	18	72.2	11.3	6.8	8.9	7.7	100.0
Japan ..	1926-27	3,210	39.8	4.5	13.6	15.8	28.9	100.0
Egypt ..	1920	..	70.2	5.0	11.3	8.5	9.8	100.0
Great Britain ..	1918	..	62.7	3.5	14.0	8.9	8.6	100.0
Irish Free State ..	1922	398	57.1	7.6	17.5	5.4	12.0	100.0
France ..	1919	..	60.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	10.0	100.0
Germany ..	1927-28	846	46.5	8.7	13.6	14.2	22.8	100.0
Italy (Rome) ..	1914	..	62.6	7.5	10.2	19.2	6.7	100.0
Czechoslovakia ..	1927-28	79	55.6	4.9	13.0	7.0	19.5	100.0
Russia ..	1928	..	49.2	5.1	30.2	10.4	15.1	100.0
U. S. America ..	1929	100	33.4	6.9	12.5	27.8	20.3	100.0
Australia ..	1910-11	..	55.8	4.0	12.7	15.5	12.5	100.0

For the collection of family budgets the following classes were made according to their income for the sake of easy analysis :—

1. **Labour Class.**—Where income is daily and amounts up to rupees 45 a month.

2. **Poor Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to rupees 60 a month.

3. **Workmen and Artisan Class.**—Whose income is daily and amounts up to Rs. 75 a month.

4. **Middle Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to Rs. 225 a month.

5. **Well-to-do Class.**—Whose income is monthly and to Rs. 300 to 1000 a month.

6. **Rich Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts to over Rs. 1000 a month.

The Bombay middle class unemployment enquiry has defined the term middle class as educated persons engaged for the most part in non-manual occupation.

As it is obvious that it is not the earnings but the savings that indicate the richness and prosperity of a family hence on the strength of these family budgets the Life Insurance Companies in order to convince the people the usefulness of their institutions, give percentage distribution of expenditure on the amount of income for various individuals.

The analysis of quite a number of family budgets in various parts of the neighbouring country give an average percentage of expenditure as follows :—

	Sholapur working class	Bombay working class 1921-22	Bombay middle class 1922-24
1	2	3	4
1. Food .. ..	52.76	54.8	48.4
2. Clothing .. ..	12.70	8.2	10.4
3. Fuel and light .. ..	10.28	7.1	5.5
4. Housing and its accessories ..	7.80	9.7	17.3
5. Education and knowledge ..	16.46	20.2	23.4
6. Recreation and games ..			
7. Health and medicines ..			
8. Carriage and conveyance ..			
9. Reserve .. ..			
Total ..	100.00	100.0	100.0

The increase percentage in food in working classes in Bombay is due to the principle that the smaller the earnings of a group of workers the greater will be the percentage of these earnings spent on food. The middle class have to spend for higher percentage of their earnings on rent.

*Engel's Law and the middle class family budget investigation.*—Dr. Engel, Chief of the Royal Bureau of Statistics of Prussia, has laid down certain well-known propositions regarding the relationship between income and the percentage expenditure on various groups of items included in a family budget.

The following are the four main propositions laid down by Dr. Engel :—

1. The greater the income, the smaller the percentage of outlay on subsistence.
2. The percentage of outlay for clothing is approximately the same whatever the income.
3. The percentage for lodging or rent and for fuel and light is invariably the same whatever the income.
4. As the income increases in amount the percentage of outlay on sundries becomes greater.

No. 31.—Average middle class family budget (in detail) in Bombay City.

(Analysis of 1325 families 1922-24).

Items	Monthly	Percentage to Total
<b>Food :—</b>		
<i>Cereals :—</i>		
Rice .. ..	Rs. 9 10	7.0
Palmi .. ..	0 9	0.4
Wheat .. ..	2 7	1.8
Others .. ..	1 2	0.8
<b>Total Cereals</b> .. ..	13 12	10.0
Pulses .. ..	1 15	1.4
<b>Total Cereals &amp; Pulses</b> .. ..	15 11	11.4
Sugar (raw) .. ..	0 9	0.4
Sugar (refined) .. ..	3 6	2.4
Tea, coffee & cocoa .. ..	1 11	1.2
Sweetmeats .. ..	0 7	0.3
Fish .. ..	2 7	1.8
Meat .. ..	1 6	1.0
Other meat .. ..	0 4	0.2
Eggs .. ..	0 7	0.3
Milk, cream & curds .. ..	12 1	8.7
Ghee and butter .. ..	5 12	4.2
Salt .. ..	0 5	0.2
Condiments and spices .. ..	1 8	1.1
Vegetables (including potatoes & onions) .. ..	5 11	4.1
Fruits .. ..	0 14	0.6
Coconut oil .. ..	0 10	0.5
Gingily oil .. ..	1 9	1.1
Other oils used as food .. ..	0 1	0.1
Refreshments .. ..	3 11	2.7
Coconuts .. ..	0 14	0.6
Other food stuffs .. ..	0 12	0.5
<b>Total, other food</b> .. ..	44 5	32.0
<b>Total, all food</b> .. ..	60 0	43.4

Items	Monthly	Percentage to total
Charcoal and firewood .. ..	5 1	3.4
Methylated spirit, kerosene oil, candles, matches, etc. .. ..	2 1	1.5
Gas and electricity .. ..	0 8	0.4
<b>Total, fuel &amp; lighting</b> .. ..	7 10	5.5
Clothing* .. ..	14 6	10.4
Furniture and household effects .. ..	3 7	2.5
House rent .. ..	30 7	14.8
Miscellaneous .. ..	32 7	15.4
<b>Total monthly expenditure</b> .. ..	138 5	100.0

\*Also includes footwear, umbrellas and water-proofs.

*Hours of Work.*—In the majority of works the labourers are time-workers, i.e., they get their daily wages after so many hours of work. In few cases the piece-workers are also engaged, the latter requiring the least supervision by the person who engages them, e.g., the cotton pickers are paid according to the amount of cotton gathered and not according to the number of hours they took in picking.

For the time-workers the Hyderabad Factories Act No. IV. of 1937 F. has laid down the hours of work per day including half an hour's rest for a man as eleven hours, for a woman as ten hours and for a child as six hours with six days or 60 hours a week for adult male.

Speaking in general from the factory point of view the hours in perennial factories are limited to ten per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry and mines work a uniform 9 hours per day and 45 hours per week. The railway workshop has 48 hours per week.

Skilled labourers and artisans such as masons, carpenters, etc., work at the rate of 8 hours a day. Agricultural labourers, now-a-days have a general tendency of having more off-time than was formerly, hence their working hours are considerably less than what they used to be. The number of hours can be put down as 11 per day.

[Statement.]

The hours of labour according to the data gathered during the Labour Census are tabulated below :—

No. 32.—Hours of Work in Hyderabad State.

Concerns	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Textile mills .. .. .	9 to 10	..	..
Ginning and pressing factories .. .. .	10	60	240
Oil mills .. .. .	10	..	..
Rice mills .. .. .	10	..	..
Cement factory .. .. .	8 to 8½	..	..
Jails .. .. .	7½ to 8	..	..
Iron works .. .. .	8	56	224
Button factories .. .. .	8½	..	..
Stone polishing factories .. .. .	10	..	..
Masonry works .. .. .	9	54	..
Tiles & pipes, (male, female & child) .. .. .	10	..	216
Distilleries .. .. .	10	52	..
Motor workshops .. .. .	9	54	216
Government Central Press .. .. .	7	42	175
Government Electricity Department .. .. .	8	48	192
Match factories, (male & female child) .. .. .	10	60	..
	6	..	..

*Time of beginning and close of work.*—For the industrial labour, in most of the factories the work generally begins between 7 to 8 a.m. and ends between 5 to 6 p.m. with an interval of one hour at noon. In factories and concerns of special nature, e.g., newspaper, printing, cement manufacture, etc., the time varies.

Skilled labourers such as carpenters and masons work from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Formerly they used to begin work much earlier than at present, i.e., 7 a.m.

The field labour in agriculture commences work from 4 to 5 in the morning and it lasts till sunset with recess period at noon.

*Overtime.*—According to the Hyderabad Factories Act every person employed in the factory for more than ten hours of work in any one day or for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least 25 per cent. more than the rate at which he is normally paid.

The data gathered in the Labour Census shows that the overtime is paid at the following rates in various concerns :—

Concerns	Overtime rate.
Textile mills .. .. .	1½—1½ double the ordinary wages,
Ginning and pressing factories .. .. .	1½ times the ordinary wages.
Rice mills .. .. .	1½ " "
Cement factory .. .. .	1½ " "
Button factory .. .. .	1½ " "
Tiles and pipe factory .. .. .	Increase of daily wages.
Cabinet makers .. .. .	1½ times the ordinary wages.
Government Electricity Department .. .. .	1½ to 1½ of the daily wages.
Government Cottage Industries Institute .. .. .	½ of the daily wages per hour.
	1½ times the ordinary wages.

*Shifts.*—In only a few concerns such as railways, coal mines, cement factory and textile mills the system of having more than one shift of labour is in vogue, while most of the factories have only one shift during the day and close at night.

*Holidays.*—The industrial concerns observe one day holiday a week either on Fridays, Sundays or preferably on bazar days.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the International Labour Conference.

In the Hyderabad State holidays with pay are enjoyed by those work-people who are engaged on monthly pay and not by those who are engaged on daily or weekly wages in general.

*Unauthorised absence and late attendance.*—In various factories of the State the arrangements about this point vary. Some include it in the casual leave, others deduct certain amount from the wages.

*Health, safety of the workers, maternity benefits and all kinds of welfare works*

In the Hyderabad Factories Act there are regulations for guarding the health and welfare of workers in large industries governed by the Act, while for the minor industries there are no such regulations.

About the safety of the workers the same as quoted above is the case.

The heavy tolls extracted by the annual visitations in some parts of the State of the big epidemics such as plague and cholera, and the spreading influences of malaria and consumption also have very bad effect on the working population when the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions of the districts in general are taken into account. Their passing life in the unhygienic constructed houses and their fastness to the religious and social customs injurious to health add fuel to fire.

The infant mortality in the labour class is generally considered more than in any other class.

*Housing of labour.*—These arrangements are not made in the Hyderabad State in general, for the permanent labour but in the case of temporary labour and that too far off from the towns and villages some sorts of huts or sheds are provided by the person who engages the labour.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras has emphasized this point in the following way :—

“The importance of housing cannot be over-stated. It is the main cause of drink and vice. According to Mr. Charles Booth in his book ‘Life and Labour’ it is of all causes the most potent in the creation of morally and physically degenerate types. As the author of ‘The Great Opportunity’ points out, ‘Good houses mean the possibility of home life, happiness and health, bad houses spell squalor, drink, disease, immorality and crime and in the end demand hospitals, prisons and asylums in which

we seek to hide away the human derelicts of society that are largely the result of society's own neglect. In 1917 an enquiry was made by a Royal Commission into the causes of industrial unrest and no less than seven out of the eight sub-committees by which the enquiry was conducted recorded their opinion that insufficient and bad housing was one of the factors responsible for unrest."

It has a direct connection with the high rate of infant mortality. The growth of the children who survive is also affected. It was found that boys/girls from one-roomed houses are on an average 11·7/14·0 lbs. lighter and 4·7/3·3 inches smaller than boys/girls from four-roomed houses. Similarly with the mothers their constitution is much affected.

**Indebtedness of labouring class.**—The causes that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites and festivals. The usual rate of interest with these labouring classes is one anna per rupee per month or 75 per cent. per annum or one dub per rupee per day or 380 per cent. per annum. The amounts of loan are always smaller in such cases and the interest is generally recovered daily or at the most weekly. It is due to the ignorance of the labourers that no account is kept and hence the debt remains unpaid life-long in most of the cases. There is an interesting point that has come out of the family budget enquiries in Bombay about the causes of indebtedness of the working classes in 1932. These are as follows :—

*Causes of Indebtedness in 1380 Family Budgets.*

Causes.	Number of instances.	Percentage to
		Total.
Unemployment	368	26.67
Marriages	314	22.75
Sickness and diseases	172	12.46
Ordinary wants	134	9.71
Arrears to shopkeepers	111	8.04
House-building or repair	63	4.57
Funerals	44	3.19
Old standing debts	31	2.25
Strikes	29	2.10
Other causes	114	8.26
	1380	100.00

**Literacy.**—The percentage of literacy is very low among the labouring classes. Adam Smith has emphasized this point in the following words :—

"Though the State was to derive no advantage from the instruction of the inferior ranks of people it would still deserve its attention that they should not be altogether uninstructed. The State, however, derives no inconsiderable advantage from their instruction. The more they are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders. An instructed and intelligent people, besides, are always more

decent and orderly than an ignorant and stupid one. They feel themselves each individually, more respectable and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors and they are, therefore, more disposed to respect those superiors."

Education gives the worker the power of future advance, and it is so good an investment that public money must flow freely in this cause.

**Drinking.**—The evil of drinking intoxicating substances is more common amongst the labouring classes than amongst the middle classes in the Hyderabad State. In Telangana, Sindh and Toddy is the common stimulant used every evening by the labourers (mostly male) on their way home after the day's work. In Marathwara, Mohwa *arak* what commonly is called *shanaab* is the liquor used by the labourers in the evening.

The temperance societies in the State are working against this evil and, in view of the general habit of the labourers to while away the evening time gossiping with the others have suggested tea shops as places of recreation just near the toddy shops, so that they may enjoy the evenings in a better way.

Government is eliminating this evil by keeping up the prices of liquor and by reducing the number of places at which it is sold and thus reducing its consumption and making it not accessible easily.

**Welfare organizations.**—There are no regular welfare organizations of labour in the Hyderabad State as there are in some of the larger labour employing concerns in the British India such as Empress Mills, Nagpur, Railway companies, etc., which have devised wide welfare schemes. In many cases these schemes are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

**Co-operative Societies.**—The factories and other concerns employing labour in the Hyderabad State do not have co-operative societies, in general, for the benefit of their workmen. A good example of this mutual help is observable in B.R. & C.I. Railway where the workers make use of Railway Co-operative Banks, where the workers make use of loans at 4½ per cent. interest and repayable in six from which instalments are granted. The workers are also permitted to make use of the Railway Savings Bank where interest at 3½ per cent. is given on all deposits.

**Labour Commission's recommendations.**—Among the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the health of the industrial worker are the following :—

- Indians should have an Institute of Nutrition. (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indefinitely for want of funds).

- (b) Local authorities should construct sanitary markets in all urban and industrial areas.
- (c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all Provinces.
- (d) In Industrial Provinces Public Health Department should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial disease.
- (e) Women should be appointed to Public Health Staffs particularly to the more industrialised provinces.
- (f) Comprehensive Public Health Acts should be passed in all Provinces.
- (g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions to as to purity should be taken.
- (h) Every Provincial Health Department, every Railway Administration and all Boards of Health and Welfare in mining areas should employ full-time Malaria-ologists.
- (i) A Government Diploma for Health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts.
- (j) In all the larger industrial areas Governments, local authorities and Industrial managements should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics; and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes.
- (k) Maternity benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and the Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all Provinces, and
- (l) All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness.

**Labour Legislation.**—Except the Hyderabad Factories Act of 1937 F. in force in the State, there are no labour legislations so far framed in the country. As the industrial development is going on at a rapid rate the necessity will soon arise to consider the following regulations as are either under consideration of the Government or are in force in the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay :—

- (a) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (b) Indian Mines Act, 1923.
- (c) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- (d) Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929.
- (e) Bill for payment of Maternity Benefits.
- (f) Bill for weekly wage payments.
- (g) Measure for prompt payment of wages.
- (h) Measure for deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines.
- (i) Welfare works in the Bombay Presidency.
- (j) Periods of wage payments and the grant of rations or advances.

The efforts made in the British India to solve the difficulties arising in the cases of labour are noted below :—

- (a) Appointment of Factory Labour Commission.
- (b) Creation of Government Labour Departments as sequence to the International Labour Organisation.
- (c) Appointment of Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee.
- (d) Appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

**Trade Unions.**—There is no such act as the Indian Trade Unions Act (1926) in Hyderabad State. The Trade Unions on organised bases are also not found in the State. In the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay the growth of the Trade Unions is seen from the following table :—

Class of Industry	No. of Unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile .. .. .	17	36,411	32.54
Seamens .. .. .	8	25,568	22.85
Railways .. .. .	12	24,002	19.93
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	35	7,874	7.04
Municipal .. .. .	9	8,821	3.42
Miscellaneous .. .. .	52	15,915	14.22
Total for the year 1935 .. .. .	128	131,391	100.00
1932 .. .. .	102	111,454	..
1930 .. .. .	90	128,898	..

In the Bombay Presidency the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence has also been appointed Registrar of Trade Unions for the Presidency under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. His office gives assistance in the framing of the rules in accordance with the act to the Unions that desire to be registered.

**Labour Unions.**—There are no regular Labour Unions in the State and a few unregistered ones that exist are of benefit to a very small number of the labour class.

**Industrial and Trade Disputes.**—These fortunately are of very rare occurrence in the State; thus there were no disputes as worthy of note during the quinquennium. There is also no such act as the Trade Disputes Act (1929) of the British India in force in the Hyderabad State.

The clause that is put in the Hyderabad Factories Act of 1937 F. about this point is:—"Government may, if it thinks fit, require that any dispute between the occupier or occupiers of factories and the persons employed in factories shall be referred to a panchayat for decision."



The importance of this Act can be realized from the perusal of the following statement for the British India :—

Year	No. of disputes	No. of work-people involved	No. of working days lost
1931 .. ..	106	203,008	2,408,123
1932 .. ..	118	128,009	1,922,437
1933 .. ..	140	164,938	2,168,061
1934 .. ..	139	220,808	4,775,559
1935 .. ..		(not available yet)	

Soon after the passing of the Act the causes and duration of these disputes will be recorded by the authorised Department through the agency of the Police Department. The information recorded will be (a) the names of the industrial concerns affected, (b) the causes of the disputes, (c) the date of commencement, (d) the date of the conclusion of the dispute, (e) the number of work-people affected directly and indirectly, (f) the total strength of the concern and the character of the settlement.

From these data a consolidated statement of the Industrial and Trade disputes for the quinquennium will be prepared showing the industries under the heads (a) cotton spinning and weaving, (b) Railways, (c) Engineering, (d) mines, and (e) others. For each of these the number of disputes yearly, the number of workers involved yearly and the number of working days lost yearly will be shown.

**Workmen's Compensation.**—A Bill drafted for this purpose is under the consideration of the Hyderabad Government. In British India there is a Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. As there is no such Act in force in the Hyderabad State hence the statistics regarding cases disposed of under such Act and the total amount of compensation paid in such cases are not available except that the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Hyderabad State, shows that an amount of Rs. 900 was paid as compensation in 1934 F.

In the British India the amount of compensation paid during the quinquennium was as follows:—

Year.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Number of cases.
1930 .. ..	12½ lakhs.	23,574
1931 .. ..	10½ ..	17,489
1932 .. ..	8½ ..	14,261
1933 .. ..	8 ..	14,559
1934 .. ..	data not available yet.	
1935 .. ..	do	

**Accidents.**—Information about the accidents in the factories is received, through the Divisional Inspectors, in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Hyderabad State, on the prescribed form and they are dealt with as per rules 81 to 86 of the Hyderabad Factories Act. They are classified and a comprehensive statement is submitted to Government along with the Annual Report of that Department. The number of accidents during the quinquennium of the Labour Census is given in the following statement :—

No. 33.—Statement of Factories' data according to the Labour Legislation.

	1930-31 1930 F.	1931-32 1931 F.	1932-33 1932 F.	1933-34 1933 F.	1934-35 1934 F.
Total No. of factories in the State	387	492	419	446	460
No. of factories at work ..	288	274	317	327	326
Working seasonal factories ..	263	246	284	292	289
Working perennial factories ..	25	28	33	35	37
Average daily No. of labourers employed (as per reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories) ..	25,389	20,963	24,495	29,298	29,818
No. of strikes during the year ..	..	2	..	..	..
No. of accidents (total) ..	51	59	59	62	83
Fatal .. ..	5	4	3	2	3
Serious .. ..	12	11	7	11	26
Minor .. ..	36	44	49	49	54
Compensation paid .. ..	..	..	..	Rs. 900	..

**Strikes and Lock-outs.**—As noted in the above statement it will be seen that in 1931-32 (1931 F.) two strikes occurred in the two mills, i.e., the Mahabubshahi Kulbarga Mill of Gulbarga and the Aurangabad Mill of Aurangabad otherwise the quinquennium under report was peaceful.

**Unemployment.**—The following are the general causes of the lack of work producing unemployment :—

- (1) Seasonal works.—Some occupations depend upon the season, such as agriculture, brick-laying, etc.
- (2) Fluctuation of demand.—Some industries have their dull seasons and their busy seasons, e.g., clothing and millinery.
- (3) New inventions and discoveries.—The introduction of new machinery and of new processes for shortening labour without the proportional extension of the market for the commodity. These always throw a number of workmen out of employment temporarily.

- (4) Change of location—Occasionally an industry is removed to a different locality and some workmen are unable to remove to the new location, *e.g.*, in combination of the factories and the closing up of some of the plants.
- (5) Congestion of labour—To the large cities labour pour in various seasons and thus cause congestion and unemployment.
- (6) Industrial depression—Manufacture more than the demand and thus the market gets congested and the factories cannot stop manufacturing first, but later they are compelled to stop.
- (7) Labour troubles—Strikes and lock-outs.
- (8) Wars and pestilence and in individual cases sickness and accident.
- (9) Years of prosperity and years of scarcity (famine).

So long as the work of P.W. Department and private persons in the development and construction work goes on all over the State the labour will find employment and get regular means of livelihood but as soon as these works are stopped unexpectedly, such as due to rise in prices of the materials required in construction, the Government will have to devise means of employment of the labour thus thrown out, otherwise, theft and robbery generally prevails. Speaking for the present the question of unemployment among the working classes in the State has not become so serious as to draw attention, but at the same time the question of unemployment among the middle classes and the educated classes is getting rather serious day by day, especially as these classes do not find suitable professions to earn their livelihood in other agencies besides the Government.

There are no service-securing agencies as in other civilized countries where the persons unemployed have to go and report themselves, so that they may be referred to those who apply to these agencies for the services of workers of various categories. The present system of procuring workers is through advertisement in the local papers.

The Bombay Government through the Labour Office, Bombay made enquiries into the middle class unemployment in their Presidency in 1927. Forms of enquiry to be filled in by the unemployed person were issued with the following headings:—

(1) Name in full, (2) Address, (3) Sex, (4) Age, (5) Religion and Caste, (6) Native place, (7) Married, unmarried, widower or widow, (8) Duration of unemployment, (9) Last position held if any, (10) Monthly salary earned when last employed, (11) Causes of leaving last employment, (12) Qualifications, (13) Experiences of work if any, (14) Number of dependents, (15) Means of livelihood during unemployment (16) Means adopted to secure employment.

The enquiry covered unemployed persons (a) not engaged in purely manual occupations, (b) who have been educated at least up to the English Fourth Standard and (c) have earned a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per month (d) or are qualified to

hold a post at that pay. The enquiry did not include pensioners or persons with fluctuating and unascertainable incomes. The data received were tabulated. The following form of statement was the most interesting of the series because it throws a good deal of light on the unemployment problem:—

No. 34. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Educational qualifications	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT							
	1-3 Mths.	4-6 Mths.	7-9 Mths.	10-12 Mths.	13-18 Mths.	19-24 Mths.	Above 2 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Unspecified ..	..							
Standard IV ..	..							
Do V ..	..							
Do VI ..	..							
Do VII ..	..							
Matric or equivalent ..	..							
Undergraduate ..	..							
B. A. ..	..							
B. E. ..	..							
B. Sc. ..	..							
B. Com. ..	..							
B.A., LL.B. ..	..							
M.A., or M.Sc. ..	..							
Typing ..	..							
Shorthand ..	..							
Miscellaneous ..	..							
Imperfectly specified ..	..							

*Special measures for the relief of unemployment.*—Programmes are designed to give a stimulus to the upward curve of the business cycle to fulfil a temporary function. A fresh start to the whole economic system is given to stimulate private investments which generally hang back, and thus serve to kindle the initial spark, after which private industry is able to carry on by itself the process of recovery initiated by the State action.

The work-creation programmes are characterised by a number of diverse measures all directed to reducing unemployment by a concentrated attack from many different angles. The measures can be grouped under six heads as follows:—

- (1) Public Works in the narrower sense.
- (2) State subsidies to private investments.
- (3) Stimulation and encouragement of private investment.
- (4) Special loan programmes of some lakhs of rupees to be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide amount for reproductive works.
- (5) Employment of workers outside the processes of industrial production.
- (6) Utilization of the spare time of the labourers in subsidiary occupations.

Some of the works undertaken under the above noted heads are—railway construction, motor roads, motor transport expansion, National Post-Office distribution, building programmes, subsidies for repairs of dwellings, National Loans for small house building, etc.

*The work-creation policy of the Hyderabad State.*—(1) The construction of quite a number of private buildings not only round about the city of Hyderabad but also in various parts of the State go a great way in carrying out this work-creation programme of the State.

(2) Loans are given by the State to individuals on security for the construction of their dwelling houses.

(3) The Government, through the City Improvement Board, constructed small family houses on hygienic principles for the public and gave them on rent with the understanding that on the payment of rent for so many years the house will be owned by the tenant.

(4) Government buildings for various departmental requirements are constructed all over the State to improve the Government machinery and at the same time to give work to the local workmen.

(5) The work is in progress under a regular programme about the district water-supply, drainage, electric lighting and this to be financed by a public loan, if necessary. The Government Order about this is as follows:—

“At any rate it is expedient to float a loan on a reasonable rate of interest if there are not sufficient funds at the disposal of Government, at present, for such important works. By this measure, such works should be completed and our country will be regarded as a well administered unit in every respect, by the civilized countries of the world because these are the imperative needs of the present-day world.”

(6) Big irrigation projects are undertaken one by one by the Government, to raise the prosperity of the country.

(7) Trunk roads for motor traffic and fair weather tracts for easy transport are constructed under a regular programme of work all over the State to form a meshwork for easy movements throughout the country.

(8) Main lines and feeder lines of the railway are spreading yearly all through the State.

(9) Small-scale industries requiring small capitals are subsidised by the State through the Department of Industries and Commerce to stimulate local enterprises.

(10) Large-scale industries are fostered by the Government to give work to a great number of persons. This is evident in the Textile Mills of Nander and Warangal districts; cement factory of Gulburga district, Sugar Industries and Distillery of Nizamabad district.

(11) Tagavi to the agriculturists for the digging of wells and purchase of implements and cattle is given freely.

(12) Encouragement to hand-loom industry is given all over the State.

*Migration.*—It is an important item for consideration with regard to the movements of labour.

Migration is said to be of six kinds:—

- (a) *Daily* necessitated by bazaars and employment at a walking distance from home.
- (b) *Casual* involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, e.g., exchanging visits with relatives and friends attending marriages, parties, etc.
- (c) *Temporary* due to demands of labour on public works, railway construction, canals, to pilgrimages, fairs and to wide-spread epidemics, etc.
- (d) *Periodic* caused by recurring seasonal demands such as harvesting, grazing, work in cotton ginning and pressing factories.
- (e) *Semi-permanent* where persons who although maintaining constant contact with their homes seek employment in industry, Government service, domestic service or go for education.
- (f) *Permanent* where migrants leave one place for another for good.

Hyderabad migration from decade to decade as given in the census reports is as follows:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1891 .. ..	385,273	386,095
1901 .. ..	325,197	296,291
1911 .. ..	260,713	306,993
1921 .. ..	197,127	364,934
1931 .. ..	247,795	334,861

This shows that the figures of Immigrants and Emigrants are fairly constant.

Although the Census Report of 1931 states that “An analysis of the figures for immigration between the State and India shows that the people of Hyderabad are more homeliving, the joint family system, social customs and traditions appear to have a more powerful hold than economic or other considerations upon the people;” but from the above noted figures it is evident that more people went out of the Hyderabad State than the number that came in. The emigration is mostly due to the higher rates of wages in the neighbouring Provinces especially Bombay Presidency. The statement below shows this point more clearly:—

Provinces	IMMIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD STATE		EMIGRANTS FROM HYDERABAD STATE	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
Bombay Presidency .. ..	68,658	60,700	170,076	210,222
C. P. and Berar .. ..	14,289	25,416	91,065	90,999
Madras .. ..	182,952	84,148	58,476	40,316
Mysore .. ..	2,809	2,582	4,224	3,558

*Internal Migration.*—The Marathwara division of the State gives comparatively higher rates of wages than the Telingana, hence it was found in 1921 and 1931 Census that the number of Telingana migrants into Marathwara is more than the Marathwara-born found in Telingana thus:—

Year.	Telingana-born enumerated in Marathwara.	Marathwara-born enumerated in Telingana.
1931 .. ..	82,312	66,119
1921 .. ..	68,221	53,666

No. 33.—THE DISTRICTWARI IMMIGRATION IN THE YEAR 1931.

District and Natural Divisions where enumerated	Born outside Hyderabad State	Born outside India	Total
1	2	3	4
STATE .. ..	247,814	4,981	247,795
Telingana .. ..	164,708	8,579	168,287
Hyderabad .. ..	54,944	3,814	58,238
Atraf-i-Balida .. ..	3,013	14	3,027
Warangal .. ..	29,476	40	29,516
Karimnagar .. ..	1,441	30	1,477
Adilabad .. ..	58,123	18	58,144
Medak .. ..	2,530	25	2,555
Nizamabad .. ..	2,078	08	2,146
Mahbubnagar .. ..	2,530	38	2,588
Nalgonda .. ..	10,530	26	10,576
Marathwara .. ..	78,106	1,402	79,508
Aurangabad .. ..	15,317	279	15,596
Bir .. ..	7,802	43	7,845
Nasir .. ..	5,890	07	5,960
Parbhani .. ..	6,584	935	7,519
Gulbarga .. ..	8,000	24	8,120
Osmanabad .. ..	12,588	28	12,616
Raichur .. ..	20,308	24	20,332
Bidar .. ..	1,518	2	1,520

*Movement of Population.*—There is a general idea in the Hyderabad State that the population is moving out from the villages to towns. The following table gives the distribution of the

total population of the Hyderabad State at the different censuses for places of various sizes:—

No. PER MILE IN HYDERABAD STATE.

Places	1901	1911	1921	1931
Above 1,00,000 .. ..	42	37	32	32
50,000 to 1,00,000 .. ..	..	..	..	4
20,000 to 50,000 .. ..	9	8	13	13
10,000 to 20,000 .. ..	17	17	17	24
2,000 to 10,000 .. ..	161	138	166	199
500 to 2,000 .. ..	494	535	534	590
Below 500 .. ..	277	220	238	198
	1000	1000	1000	1000

It will be seen from the above statement that out of every 1000 persons 771, 755, 772, 728 lived in villages, i.e., in places below 2000 inhabitants in the years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 respectively. The village has thus not appreciably lost ground in these decades. The industrial and commercial progress of the last decade explains the great increase in the population from the smaller towns to the larger towns and cities.

*Important events about labour during the quinquennium 1931-35.*

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS (1931).

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in all the local Governments except Assam. Labour Commissioners should be selected officers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of Labour Statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as conciliation officers, where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, and efforts should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining States. The action taken by the various Provinces on this recommendation has already been dealt with. The most important recommendation made by the Commission in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was, however, for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Government to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its President should be elected at each annual session. The Secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposal for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals; (2) to promote



a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters; (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations; and (4) advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Saprú moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. V. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new Constitution that labour should be decentralised. In that case there was a danger that legislation passed in autonomous Provinces would come into conflict with the Centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and 7 for.

#### FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May 1934. A constitution for the congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

#### SUGGESTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE LABOUR CENSUS OF 1934 F. (1935).

1. *Labour Office*.—A Labour Office can be created in the Hyderabad State as is the case in the neighbouring Presidency, Bombay which has got the following organisation:—

##### *Officers.*

- (1) A Director of Labour Office (Gazetted rank).
- (2) Three Male Investigators two for Bombay and one for Ahmedabad (Gazetted rank).
- (3) Three Lady Investigators in Bombay.

##### *Establishments.*

- (4) Two Statistical Assistants.
- (5) Three Senior Clerks.
- (6) Eight Junior Clerks.
- (7) One Stenographer.

- (8) One Typist and one Typist-clerk.
- (9) One Cashier.
- (10) One Despatcher.

##### *Menials.*

- (11) One Daftari and six peons.

##### *Equipment.*

- (12) Five comptometer machines for statistics.

The branches into which the work is divided are:—

*Branch I.*—General Registry, Accounts, etc.

*Branch II.*—Prices, Family Budgets, Rents, Cost of Living, Unemployment, Incidence of Sickness, etc.

*Branch III.*—Statistics of Wages, Industrial Disputes, Trade Unions, Accidents, Workmen's Compensation and Cotton Mill Production, Industrial Intelligence, Labour Legislation and the Administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The compilation of Annual Reports on the working of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

*Branch IV.*—Labour Gazette and Library.

2. *Index numbers of the cost of living*.—It is very useful to work out the cost of living index for all the Subah Headquarters. For this, only the wholesale and retail prices of the chief items are to be collected monthly as is done at present for the City of Hyderabad.

3. *Collection of family budgets*.—The Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians passed a resolution that "in order to provide adequate information with regard to the actual standard of living, enquiries should be conducted at intervals generally of not more than 10 years into the income, expenditure and conditions of living families."

Bombay Presidency has already conducted two such enquiries one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932. It is necessary that Hyderabad State should also have these regularly.

From the collection and analysis of family budgets it will be seen from various classes, how much is spent on the necessities, e.g., food and clothing; how much on decencies, e.g., beddings and household utensils; and how much on luxuries, e.g., pan supari, cigarettes and liquor.

On an enquiry about the staff required for this work the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay through his letter No. 1150 dated 20th April 1937 has informed that "the family budget investigations are conducted by the 'interview' method by three lady investigators who are permanent members of the staff. Two of them are paid a fixed salary of Rs. 150 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month; while the third is working in the grade of Rs. 90-5/2-125, the revised scale of pay for these posts plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month."



4. *Labour Legislation*:—Attention is drawn to the Labour Legislation as noted in this Report for Hyderabad State.

5. *Unemployment question*:—In the Labour Office a branch can be set apart for the enrolment of the middle class unemployed. Useful data will be available for the Government to consider this all-important question.

## APPENDIX (A)

No. 30.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Head watchman ..	..	22 12 0	..	33 12 0
Assistant ..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Watchman ..	..	15 0 0	..	14 8 0
Asst. electrician ..	..	40 0 0	..	..
Motat tenters ..	..	15 8 0	..	..
Head oilman ..	..	33 0 0	..	..
Oilman ..	..	15 0 0	..	18 10 0
Fitter-in-charge ..	..	88 0 0	..	..
Fitters ..	..	86 8 0	..	30 12 0
Blacksmiths ..	..	27 5 0	..	30 12 0
Turner ..	..	28 8 0	..	37 1 4
Tinker ..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Roller coverer ..	..	40 8 0	..	43 8 0
Assistant ..	..	19 10 0	..	13 4 0
Fireman ..	..	17 12 0	..	23 0 0
Moulder ..	..	50 0 0	..	20 8 0
Moulder boy ..	..	11 0 0	..	..
Boy fitter ..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Carpenter ..	1 3 6	18 10 0	..	50 3 4
Mason ..	1 3 6	0 12 0	..	40 2 0
Belloysman ..	0 8 8½	..	..	..
Sweepers, male and female ..	0 4 4½	9 4 0	..	9 13 0
Jobber ..	..	36 0 0	..	34 12 0
Assistant ..	..	21 12 0	..	..
Finishing tenters ..	..	16 8 0	..	..
Opener tenters ..	..	14 8 0	..	..
Hopper feeders ..	..	15 2 0	..	14 8 0
Scutcher tenters ..	..	14 8 0	..	..
Willow machinemens ..	..	13 10 0	..	..
Cotton carriers ..	..	12 6 0	..	..
Thermal extractors ..	..	12 6 0	..	14 0 0
Waste picker ..	..	6 15 4	..	8 4 0
Maistry ..	9 2½	..	..	..
Nowganies ..	..	13 0 0	..	..
Grinders ..	..	17 13 0	..	21 12 0
Strippers ..	..	15 8 0	..	18 8 0
Can minders ..	..	12 15 0	..	..
Card fitters ..	..	45 8 0	..	..
Machine tenters ..	..	17 8 0	..	..
Jobbers machine tenters ..	..	25 0 0	..	..
Frame tenters ..	..	17 8 0	..	..
Moshi ..	..	19 13 0	..	..
Frame ereclers ..	..	11 6 0	..	..
Spare tenters ..	..	13 8 0	..	..
Doffers, full time ..	0 6 2	7 0 0	..	..
Doffers, half time ..	..	1 3 8	..	..
Spinning jobbers ..	..	40 0 0	..	..
Spare siders ..	0 0 0	..	..	..
Siders ..	..	7 0 0	..	..
Full time piecers ..	0 4 2	..	..	..
Full time doffers ..	0 3 8	7 0 0	..	..
Half time piecers ..	..	6 0 0	..	..
Half time doffers ..	..	4 12 0	..	..

## No. 35.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Oilmen, bobin carriers ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mochi ..	..	14 8 0	..	..
Spindle banding ..	..	20 13 0	..	25 8 0
Machinemen ..	..	13 0 0	..	..
Reeling mules ..	..	16 8 0	..	..
Assistants ..	..	21 5 4	..	28 0 0
Reelers ..	..	16 0 0	..	..
Spare reelers ..	..	10 9 7	..	19 8 0
Doff weights ..	..	8 0 0	..	..
Binding mistry ..	0 8 10	15 12 0	..	16 8 0
Winding mists ..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Winders ..	..	24 8 0	..	..
Warpers ..	..	12 7 0	..	11 6 0
Crossers ..	..	43 8 0	..	..
Head sizer ..	..	16 10 8	..	..
Sizers ..	..	17 5 4	..	28 14 0
Beam carriers ..	..	29 0 0	..	..
Head driver ..	..	33 0 0	..	34 0 0
Drawers, full time ..	0 4 2	..	..	17 0 0
Reachers, full time ..	0 3 8	..	..	..
Drawers, half time ..	..	6 0 0	..	..
Reachers, half time ..	..	4 0 0	..	..
Bundlers ..	..	10 12 0	..	..
Cut lookers ..	..	21 0 0	..	21 0 0
Fitter weaving ..	1 4 0	..	..	..
Head dyer ..	..	39 4 0	..	..
Dyer and bleachers ..	..	14 8 0	..	..
Weavers ..	..	16 15 5	..	38 8 8
Jamadar ..	..	20 0 0	..	25 0 0
Office peon ..	..	17 0 0	..	15 1 4
Store coolies ..	..	..	..	18 7 4
Bags stitchers ..	..	..	..	18 11 0
Siding macradams ..	..	..	..	29 12 0
Mixing macradams ..	..	..	..	21 13 0
Siding coolies ..	..	..	..	18 11 0
Mixing coolies ..	..	10 0 0	..	15 9 6
Waste mules, F. ..	..	..	..	15 11 6
Sanitary coolies ..	..	..	..	15 4 0
Bhangies ..	..	..	..	16 12 0
Waste pickers, F. ..	..	..	..	13 8 0
Medical Officers ..	..	..	..	9 8 0
Dresser & Sanitary Inspector ..	175 0 0	..	..	230 0 0
Dai ..	..	..	..	30 0 0
Ward boys ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Chawl white washing man ..	..	12 0 0	..	10 12 0
Chawl white washing cooly ..	..	..	..	28 0 0
Coal coolies ..	..	..	..	14 0 0
Watermen ..	..	18 0 0	0 4 0	24 10 0
Mailies ..	..	..	..	15 6 0
Do coolies ..	..	11 0 0	..	16 8 0
Cart men ..	..	..	..	10 12 0
Chakowala ..	..	..	..	14 4 0
..	..	..	..	22 0 0

## No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Number marker ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Boiler Foreman ..	..	15 0 0	..	18 0 0
Boiler coolies ..	..	..	..	200 0 0
Boiler fitters ..	..	..	..	19 8 0
Turbine driver ..	..	..	..	27 10 0
Turbine oilman ..	..	..	..	62 12 0
Turbine cooly ..	..	..	..	28 8 0
Asst. Mechanical Engineer ..	..	250 0 0	..	19 8 0
Asst. Mechanical Engineer ..	..	..	..	200 0 0
Asst. Electrical Engineer ..	..	..	..	174 0 0
Electrician ..	..	116 0 0	..	203 0 0
Turbine attendant ..	..	51 4 0	..	145 0 0
Mechanic fitters ..	..	..	..	116 0 0
Tinsmith ..	..	..	..	44 2 0
Cotton coolies ..	..	18 0 0	..	58 8 0
Cotton macradum ..	..	22 0 0	..	..
Office boy ..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Scavenger ..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Compounder ..	..	30 0 0	..	22 12 0
Boiler attendants ..	..	32 0 0	..	..
Boiler coolies ..	..	12 8 0	0 8 0	..
Mechanical Engineers ..	..	928 0 0	..	..
Head fitter ..	..	75 0 0	..	..
Nogani coolies ..	..	9 12 0	0 6 0	..
Mason mistry ..	..	85 12 0	..	..
Coolies ..	..	9 12 0	..	..
Strikers ..	..	13 0 0	..	20 8 0
Tinsmith ..	..	35 12 0	..	32 4 0
Asst. Tinsmith ..	..	18 0 0	..	..
Macradams ..	..	85 5 4	..	34 6 0
Deep well pump men ..	..	19 8 0	..	..
Electric Engineer ..	..	232 0 0	..	..
Switch Board Operator ..	..	41 0 0	..	..
Wireman ..	..	45 0 0	..	..
Fuseman ..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Asst. Fuseman ..	..	22 8 0	..	..
Motormen ..	..	11 12 0	..	24 12 0
Spinning and Carding Master ..	..	638 0 0	..	..
and Manager ..	..	200 0 0	..	..
Asst. Do ..	..	125 0 0	..	..
Card Foreman ..	..	48 4 0	..	50 0 0
Blowroom head jobber ..	..	18 6 0	..	..
Oilers and banders ..	..	15 14 0	..	..
Switchers ..	..	11 7 0	..	..
Cotton handling man ..	..	13 0 0	..	..
Rowing waste opener ..	..	70 0 0	..	40 8 0
Card jobber ..	..	36 12 0	..	..
Card line jobber ..	..	16 6 0	..	17 4 0
Lap carrier ..	..	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
Can boy ..	..	50 0 0	..	30 0 0
Frame head jobber ..	..	26 12 0	..	27 14 0
Line jobber ..	..	24 8 0	..	25 8 0
Doffer jobber ..	..	..	..	..

## No. 86.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Drawing tenders ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shooing tenders ..	..	15 1 0	..	24 8 0
Inter tenders ..	..	16 1 0	..	17 0 0
Roving tenders ..	..	17 1 0	..	20 0 0
Doffer boys ..	..	18 9 0	..	21 8 0
Wrapping boy ..	..	8 2 0	..	8 2 0
Fitter coolies ..	..	13 0 0	..	13 8 0
Carpenter cooly ..	..	10 0 0	..	15 8 0
Roving boys ..	..	11 0 0	0 9 0	18 12 0
Ring head jobber ..	..	11 0 0	..	11 8 0
Pickers ..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Tarwalas ..	..	16 11 0	..	..
Bobin cleaners ..	..	12 0 0	..	12 8 0
Fitter ring ..	..	12 6 0	..	13 0 0
Roller coverer cooly ..	..	00 0 0	..	..
Storeman ..	..	15 0 0	..	..
Doll carrier ..	..	15 0 0	..	26 0 0
Bandling and muckadams ..	..	15 12 0	..	16 14 0
Sizing jobber ..	..	24 0 0	..	28 8 0
Front sizer ..	..	75 0 0	..	94 0 0
Back sizer ..	..	60 0 0	..	47 0 0
Warping jobbers ..	..	43 6 0	..	17 4 0
Head and road man ..	..	52 0 0	..	39 0 0
Head size mixer ..	..	25 12 0	..	27 0 0
Warp cooly ..	..	10 12 0	..	21 0 0
Drawing jobber ..	..	13 12 0	..	16 4 0
High speed winders ..	..	11 0 0	..	10 12 0
Ordinary grey winders, P. ..	..	80 0 0	..	42 0 0
Asst. sizing master ..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Asst. sizing master ..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Weaving head jobber ..	..	175 0 0	..	125 0 0
Fancy jobbers ..	..	125 0 0	..	..
Say makers ..	..	130 0 0	..	132 4 0
Asst. fitter ..	..	64 0 0	..	67 8 0
Folding jobber ..	..	52 0 0	..	..
Head cut looker ..	..	25 0 0	..	..
Do ..	..	50 0 0	..	..
Stampers ..	..	34 0 0	..	36 8 0
Asst. stamper ..	..	20 0 0	..	21 0 0
Hand folder ..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ticket poster ..	..	16 8 0	..	..
Machine folders ..	..	18 0 0	..	18 10 0
Scale boy ..	..	15 0 0	..	15 12 0
First piece examiner ..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Machine switcher ..	..	16 0 0	..	19 12 0
Bale carrier ..	..	25 0 0	..	..
Folder ..	..	18 0 0	..	..
Damping man ..	..	14 0 0	..	..
Calendar jobber ..	..	15 0 0	..	16 4 0
Do front man ..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Do back man ..	..	29 0 0	..	34 4 0
Bale marker ..	..	18 8 0	..	20 4 0
..	..	17 0 0	..	18 0 0

## No. 86.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Temporary godown coolies ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dyeing and bleaching master ..	..	12 12 0	..	..
Dyeing muckadum ..	..	200 0 0	..	282 0 0
Dyeing coolies ..	..	32 0 0	..	30 14 0
Mill wright fitter ..	..	10 9 0	..	16 12 0
Card master ..	..	65 0 0	..	..
Frame erector ..	..	203 0 0	..	..
Bale opener ..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Cobbler ..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Shibbing and inter sweeper ..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Wrapping clerks ..	..	9 0 0	..	..
Card jobber ..	..	25 0 0	..	..
Scotch jobbers ..	..	1 3 0	..	..
Shibbing and inter jobber ..	..	1 4 0	..	..
Roving jobber ..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Spinning master ..	..	1 1 0	..	..
Spinning clerk ..	..	100 0 0	..	..
Head jobber ..	..	70 0 0	..	..
Single side piercer ..	..	0 8 0	..	..
Double do ..	..	0 7 6	..	..
Spindle binder ..	..	0 8 0	..	..
Roving bobbin carrier ..	..	0 7 9	..	..
Chowdmin ..	..	11 0 0	..	..
Weaving master ..	..	18 0 0	..	386 10 0
Weaving clerk ..	..	267 0 0	..	..
Folding clerk ..	..	15 0 0	..	..
Dayer ..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Jobber ..	..	0 1 6	..	..
Deep well cooly ..	..	0 5 0	..	..
Drinking W. P. man ..	..	..	..	17 0 0
Compressor ..	..	..	..	24 12 0
V. S. pump man ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
Trape man ..	..	..	..	29 0 0
Mechanical cooly ..	..	..	..	31 0 0
Filter coolies ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
Tin man's cooly ..	..	..	..	10 4 0
Chinawallas ..	..	..	..	20 0 0
Nason coolies ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
S. B. operator ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
S. B. operator cooly ..	..	..	..	82 8 0
Head motorman ..	..	..	..	27 12 0
Asst. spinning master ..	..	..	..	42 8 0
Asst. casting master ..	..	..	..	280 0 0
Scotcher ..	..	..	..	280 0 0
Willow men ..	..	..	..	16 12 0
C. B. mechanical man ..	..	..	..	14 8 0
Card head jobber ..	..	..	..	12 0 0
Py gatherer ..	..	..	..	70 0 0
Head man ..	..	..	..	25 8 0
Bobin carrier ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
Ring line jobber ..	..	..	..	16 8 0
..	..	..	..	88 12 0

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1933.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHIWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Banders and oilers ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Warp sidlers ..	..	..	..	18 12 0
Wet sidlers ..	..	..	..	17 0 0
Doubling sidlers ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Asst. roller coverer ..	..	..	..	18 8 0
Job stretchers ..	..	..	..	31 4 0
Pin cleaners ..	..	..	..	12 8 0
Reeling overseer ..	..	..	..	10 0 0
Hanks weighers ..	..	..	..	17 0 0
Hanks dressers ..	..	..	..	16 8 0
Sizing master ..	..	..	..	16 8 0
Grey winders, F. ..	..	..	..	110 0 0
Col. " F. ..	..	..	..	8 8 0
Pin " F. ..	..	..	..	9 0 0
Universal, F. ..	..	..	..	9 12 0
Churkha, " F. ..	..	..	..	9 12 0
Back sizer ..	..	..	..	9 12 0
Mixing malkers, F. ..	..	..	..	37 0 0
Painter ..	..	..	..	28 0 0
Asst. size mixer ..	..	..	..	37 0 0
Size mixing esooly ..	..	..	..	19 0 0
Weaving line jobber ..	..	..	..	10 0 0
Weaving automatic jobber ..	..	..	..	72 0 0
Asst. machi ..	..	..	..	125 0 0
Beam macradums ..	..	..	..	21 0 0
Wet macradums ..	..	..	..	23 0 0
Piece examiner ..	..	..	..	21 0 0
Front machine folders ..	..	..	..	32 0 0
Back machine folders ..	..	..	..	20 4 0
Hand bandlers ..	..	..	..	18 4 0
Board carrier ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Needler ..	..	..	..	15 12 0
Front and back damper ..	..	..	..	15 12 0
Machine stoker ..	..	..	..	19 2 0
Press carrier ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Folding coolies ..	..	..	..	15 0 0
Balkers ..	..	..	..	17 2 0
Piece sorters ..	..	..	..	24 12 0
Bleaching macradums ..	..	..	..	15 12 0
Drying macradums ..	..	..	..	30 14 0
Hydro extractor driver ..	..	..	..	23 0 0
Bleaching coolies ..	..	..	..	20 5 0
Engineer ..	..	..	..	..
Asst. engineers ..	..	..	..	277 1 6
Engine driver ..	..	..	..	178 4 0
Engine esooly ..	..	..	..	40 8 0
Coal cart carriers ..	..	..	..	22 4 0
Spare workers ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Others spare ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Mechanics ..	..	..	..	41 8 0
Filter apprentice ..	..	..	..	9 4 0
Blowrooms jobber ..	..	..	..	20 12 0

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1933.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHIWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Willowers ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Waste machine minders ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Apprentices ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Card tenders ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Card testers spare ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Drawing tenders spare ..	..	..	..	15 4 0
Doffer ..	..	..	..	11 8 0
Male jobber ..	..	..	..	..
Male under jobber ..	..	..	..	..
Ring frame jobber ..	..	..	..	..
Siders ..	..	..	..	13 8 0
Siders double ..	..	..	..	22 8 0
Bundle wrapper ..	..	..	..	15 4 0
Scale man ..	..	..	..	15 4 0
Spare ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Hamal ..	..	..	..	9 0 0
Cotton picker ..	..	..	..	..
Cheese winders ..	..	..	..	..
Doubler ..	..	..	..	12 0 0
Naiken ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Size preparing man ..	..	..	..	16 4 0
Bleacher ..	..	..	..	45 4 0
Weaving apprentice ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Supervisor ..	..	..	..	17 0 0
Bakeman ..	..	..	..	25 8 0
Motor Driver ..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Officer's servant ..	..	..	..	10 8 0
Water coolies ..	..	..	..	14 12 0
Bungalow keeper ..	..	..	..	17 4 0
Aya F. ..	..	..	..	14 12 0
Cleaners ..	..	..	..	808 8 0
Works manager ..	..	..	..	115 8 0
Accountant ..	..	..	..	80 12 0
Clerk ..	..	..	..	..
Compound cleaners ..	..	..	..	0 6 0
Masons ..	..	..	..	1 4 0
Mason coolies ..	..	..	..	0 6 0

APPENDIX  
WORKSHOP AND FACTORY  
No. 37.—GUNNING AND

Occupation	Hyd. City	Atrafi- Bulda	Waran- gal	Karim- nagar	Adil- abad	Medak	Nizam- abad	Mahab- nagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Managers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers	..	..	25 to 80	..	..	..	143	..
Engine drivers	..	..	18 to 80	..	85	..	24	..
Firemen	..	..	..	..	25	..	31	..
Coalmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters	..	..	19 to 30	..	..	..	80 to 50	..
Oilmen	..	..	12 to 16	..	..	..	12	..
Wiremen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton openers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochis (cobblers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maccadam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coolies—Male	..	..	6 as. (D)	..	..	..	..	..
Do Female	..	..	4 ..	..	..	8 as. (D)	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	4 to 5 as.	..	..

(A)—Contd.

LABOUR, 1935.

PRESSING FACTORIES.

Nal- gonda	Aurang- abad	Bir	Nander	Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osmara- abad	Raichur	Badar
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	100	100	40	..	38	..
..	73	..	50 to 120	50 to 115	50 to 55	100 to 130	90 to 100	..
..	20 to 27/8	25	20 to 40	20 to 40	15	20 to 50	20 to 55	..
..	25	18	20 to 45	16 to 40	27 to 31	12 to 25	15 to 30	..
..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	12 to 14	14	..	..	..	..
..	40 to 60	42	55 to 60	40 to 50	25	40 to 70	36 to 50	..
..	11 to 16	14	13 to 15	10 to 20	10 to 12	13 to 15	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	..
..	11 to 17/8	18	10 to 20	16 to 25	..	32 to 50	27/8	..
..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	28	30 to 35	20 to 30	35	30 to 32	22	..
..	..	35	35	30	30	34 to 50	..	..
..	35	..	35 to 50	30 to 43	31	30 to 34	30	..
..	42	..	40 to 50	35 to 60	..	..	14 to 25	..
..	15	14	14	12 to 14	..	..	7 to 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..
..	4 to 8 as. (D)	..	8 as. (D)	6 to 8 as. (D)	6 as. (D)	6 to 7 as. (D)	6 to 10 as.	..
..	2 1/2 to 4	..	3 1/2 ..	3 to 6 ..	3 1/2 ..	4 as ..	8 to 5 as	..



## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>No. 38.—Pipe &amp; Tile Factories.</b>						
Engine-drivers .. ..	..	..	48 0 0	..	..	..
Olinen .. ..	..	..	14 4 0	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	..	..	19 8 0	..	..	..
Reinforcement .. ..	..	..	13 8 0	..	..	..
Moulders .. ..	..	..	13 10 0	..	..	..
Head moulders .. ..	..	..	36 0 0	..	..	..
Assembling and dismantle fitters for manholes, etc. .. ..	..	..	13 12 0	..	..	..
Maturing tank man .. ..	..	..	13 8 0	..	..	..
Maturing head tank man .. ..	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	..
Motor lorry driver .. ..	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	..
<b>No. 39.—Distillery.</b>						
Engineer Distillery and Manager .. ..	..	..	450 0 0	..	..	..
Assistant distiller .. ..	..	..	42 8 0	..	..	..
Stillman .. ..	..	..	18 8 0	..	..	..
Firermen .. ..	..	..	16 0 0	..	..	..
Filters .. ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
Blacksmith .. ..	..	..	28 0 0	..	..	..
Coppersmith .. ..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..
Moulder and turner .. ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
Coolies .. ..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	..
Sweepers .. ..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..
<b>No. 40.—Motor Repair Workshop.</b>						
Engineer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maistry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitter .. ..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..
Turner .. ..	..	..	32 0 0	..	..	..
Blacksmith .. ..	..	..	33 0 0	..	..	..
Assistant fitters .. ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
Painter .. ..	..	..	8 to 12	..	..	..
Coolies .. ..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..
Mali .. ..	..	..	10 to 18	..	..	..
Watchmen .. ..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	..
Bill collector .. ..	..	..	11 8 0	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
<b>No. 41.—Match Factory.</b>						
Engine driver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman .. ..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..
Oulman .. ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
Head jobbers & fitters .. ..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
Box filling & band rolling .. ..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Do Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Females .. ..	0 4 0	..	11 0 0	..	..	..
Do Children .. ..	..	..	7 0 0	..	..	..
Packing .. ..	..	..	13 0 0	..	..	..

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>No. 41.—Match Factory.—contd.</b>						
Sub-painting .. ..	..	..	14 0 0	..	..	..
Frame filling, (Male) .. ..	0 4 0	..	25 0 0	..	..	..
Do (F.) .. ..	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	..
Pressing .. ..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Pressing (N) .. ..	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	..
Do (F) .. ..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Box making, Males .. ..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Box making, Females .. ..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Press chamber .. ..	..	..	60 0 0	..	..	..
Press staff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>No. 42.—Cabinet makers.</b>						
Inspector .. ..	1 18 4	..	55 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 8 0	..	45 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 10 8	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 6 0	..	41 4 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 5 0	..	39 6 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 4 0	..	37 8 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 1 0	..	33 12 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 2 0	..	31 14 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 14 0	..	26 4 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 14 0	..	26 4 0	..	..	..
Polishman .. ..	0 10 0	..	18 12 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 9 0	..	16 14 0	..	..	..
Body .. ..	0 9 0	..	15 2 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 8 2	..	6 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	1 2 8	..	35 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 6 5	..	12 0 0	..	..	..
Do .. ..	0 4 10	..	9 0 0	..	..	..
<b>No. 43.—Rice Mills.</b>						
Engine drivers .. ..	..	..	60 to 75	..	..	..
Trar .. ..	..	..	14 to 18	..	..	..
Ferrman .. ..	..	..	13 to 14	..	..	..
Stirman .. ..	..	..	10 to 11-50	..	..	..
Press .. ..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..
Coolies—Male .. ..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Do Female .. ..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Girls .. ..	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
<b>No. 44.—Cement Works.</b>						
Males, i.e., grinding machines attendants .. ..	..	..	0-12-0 to 2-8	..	..	..
Presser .. ..	..	..	0-12-0 to 2-14	..	..	..
Stirrer .. ..	..	..	1-6-0 to 3	..	..	..
Stirrer .. ..	..	..	1-4-0 to 1-14	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. ..	..	..	1-12-0 to 2	..	..	..
Travo attendants .. ..	..	..	1-0-0 to 2-10	..	..	..
Electricians .. ..	..	..	0-12-0 to 1-12	..	..	..
Boiler attendants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELENGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>No. 44.—Cement Works.—<i>contd.</i></b>						
Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 2-14	..	..
Masons .. .. .	..	..	..	1-2-0 to 2	..	..
Welder .. .. .	..	..	..	1 to 3	..	..
Moulder .. .. .	..	..	..	2-0-0	..	..
Assistant fitters .. .. .	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 1	..	..
Fireman .. .. .	..	..	..	0-9-0 to 1-4	..	..
Loco drivers .. .. .	..	..	..	1-0-0 to 2-2	..	..
Steam and Shovel driver .. .. .	..	..	..	2-0-0 to 3	..	..
Oil Engine driver .. .. .	..	..	..	1-5-0	..	..
Khalasis .. .. .	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 1-12	..	..
Grateers .. .. .	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 0-10	..	..
Male coolies .. .. .	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 0-10	..	..
Women coolies .. .. .	..	..	..	0-6-0 to 0-7	..	..
<b>No. 45.—Oil Mills.</b>						
Engine Drivers .. .. .	..	..	..	35 0 0	..	..
Fireman .. .. .	..	..	..	14 0 0	..	59-0-0
Cooly—Male .. .. .	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	14-0-0
Do Female .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7-0-0
Fitter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35-0-0
<b>No. 46.—Jails.</b>						
			Rs. A. P.			
Carpet Instructor .. .. .	..	..	116 10 8	..	..	..
Shairange Instructor .. .. .	..	..	35 10 55	..	..	..
Carpenter .. .. .	..	..	60 to 90	..	..	..
Weaving Instructor .. .. .	..	..	35 to 55	..	..	..
Leatherwork .. .. .	..	..	60 to 90	..	..	..
Dye work Instructor .. .. .	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..
Oil Engine Driver .. .. .	..	..	50 to 75	..	..	..
Cooly—Male .. .. .	..	0 5 0	..	0-5-0	..	..
<b>No. 47.—Government Press.</b>						
Foreman .. .. .	..	..	125 to 175	..	..	..
Assistant Foreman .. .. .	..	..	40 to 80	..	..	..
Compositors .. .. .	..	..	8 as to 1-12	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	15 to 40	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
Copying Clerks .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	40 to 60	..	..	..
Pressman .. .. .	..	..	70 to 100	..	..	..
Machineman .. .. .	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	15 to 30	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
Book-binders .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	15 to 30	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	20 to 40	..	..	..
Proof-readers .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	85 to 70	..	..	..

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELENGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>No. 47.—Government Press.—<i>contd.</i></b>						
Do Types .. .. .	..	..	50	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	40 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	40 to 80	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Bank Officers .. .. .	..	..	40 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	70 to 100	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	1 4 0	30 to 40	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	30 to 60	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	80 to 100	..	..	..
Operators and Castors .. .. .	..	12 as.	30 to 40	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	30 to 50	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	40 to 80	..	..	..
Do .. .. .	..	..	20-0-0	..	..	..
Government Carter .. .. .	..	8 as. to 12 as.	40-0-0	..	..	..
Box Dresser .. .. .	..	12 as.	..	..	..	..
Engraver .. .. .	..	..	20-0-0	..	..	..
Copier .. .. .	..	..	50-0-0	..	..	..
Printer .. .. .	..	..	15 to 25	..	..	..

APPENDIX (A)—*contd.*

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	No. 48 H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S RAILWAYS		No. 49 H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S ELECTRICITY DEPT.		Remarks
	Rate of cash wages paid		Rates of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly	
Drivers .. .. .	Rs. 100 to 140*	..	Rs. ..	..	*First class drivers 200 to 240, second class 150 to 190, fourth class 50 to 90.
Firemen .. .. .	40 to 60†	..	22 to 44	..	†First class fireman 75 to 90, third class 18 to 30.
Head fitters, Lalaguda Shed .. ..	250 to 300	..	..	..	
Asst. do .. .. .	200 to 250	..	..	..	
Fitters including makers .. ..	63 to 75-13-4	..	12 to 60	..	
Turners .. .. .	First class .. 91 to 101-13-4	..	..	..	
Blacksmith .. .. .	Second class .. 78 to 88-13-4	..	..	..	
Tinsmith .. .. .	Fourth class .. 55 to 62-13-4	..	22 to 55	..	
.. .. .	Fifth class .. 32 to 42-13-4	..	..	..	
.. .. .	Sixth class .. 25 to 36-13-4	..	..	..	
Carpenters .. .. .	.. .. 33 to 45	..	15 to 40	..	
Mochi .. .. .	First class .. 41-2-8 to 47-10-8	..	..	..	
Mason .. .. .	Second class .. 32-8-0 to 39-0-0	..	12 to 62	..	
.. .. .	Third class .. 20-0-0 to 30-5-4	..	..	..	
.. .. .	Fourth class .. 15-2-8 to 23-13-4	..	..	..	
Shift Engineers and Foreman ..	.. ..	..	225 to 400	..	
Asst. do .. .. .	.. ..	..	48 to 155	..	
Meter Inspector and Meter reader ..	.. ..	..	37 to 171	..	
Mucadams .. .. .	.. ..	..	16 to 70	..	
Wiremen .. .. .	.. ..	..	16 to 70	..	
Winders .. .. .	.. ..	..	8 to 85	..	
Testers .. .. .	.. ..	..	35 to 155	..	
Electric Welders .. .. .	.. ..	..	32	..	
Hammermen .. .. .	.. ..	..	29	..	
Motor and Transformer Inspector ..	.. ..	..	35 to 65	..	
Line Inspector .. .. .	.. ..	..	25	..	
Linemen .. .. .	.. ..	..	15 to 22	..	
Joiners .. .. .	.. ..	..	20 to 45	..	
Cleaners .. .. .	.. ..	..	13 to 40	..	
Oilers .. .. .	.. ..	..	21 to 29	..	
Engine Drivers .. .. .	.. ..	..	33 to 61	..	
Crane Drivers .. .. .	.. ..	..	30	..	
Motor Drivers .. .. .	.. ..	..	23 to 30	..	
Switch Board Attendants .. .. .	.. ..	..	25 to 30	..	
Substation Attendants .. .. .	.. ..	..	19 to 95	..	
Emergency men .. .. .	.. ..	..	15 to 55	..	
Estimators .. .. .	.. ..	..	45 to 105	..	
Supervisors .. .. .	.. ..	..	105	..	
Boiler Attendants .. .. .	.. ..	..	25	..	
Telephone Attendants .. .. .	.. ..	..	20 to 27	..	
Storemen .. .. .	.. ..	..	20 to 23	..	
Coolies .. .. .	.. ..	..	8 to 27	..	
Charge-men .. .. .	.. ..	..	45 to 72	..	
Timekeepers .. .. .	.. ..	..	22 to 90	..	

## APPENDIX (B).

## FORM No. I.

## WAGES IN RURAL AREAS.

Village.	Taluk.	District.	134 F.				
Name of District.							
Classes of labour	Please state whether the rates are per day, week, month or season	ORDINARY RATES OF WAGES			OTHER EARNINGS, IF ANY		
		Rates of cash wages	Rates of grain wages		In cash (e.g. in lieu of tobacco, grain, etc.)	In kind (including free quarters, board, clothes, etc.)	
			Amount and commodity	Estimated value		Amount and commodity or other considerations	Estimated value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artisans.							
1. Village Blacksmith ..							
2. Village Carpenters ..							
Paris servants or field Labourers.							
3. Ploughmen ..							
4. Sowers and Transplanters, Men ..							
Women ..							
5. Weeders—							
Men ..							
Women ..							
6. Reapers or Harvesters—							
Men ..							
Women ..							
7. Herdsmen ..							
8. Other Agricultural Labourers—							
Men ..							
Women ..							

## APPENDIX (B).

Form No. III.

## WAGES OF LABOUR EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Name of  
Factory  
Workshop

Place

Date

Taluk

District.

Name of occupation	RATE OF CASH WAGES PAID			NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED			Remarks
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. ..							
F. ..							
C. ..							

Note.—M.—Males. F.—Females. C.—Children.

M. F. C.

1. Please state the daily average number of men, women and children working in the factory or workshop.

2. Please state the number of hours a labourer has to work a day in order to earn the full day's wages excluding time allowed for food.

3. At what rate is overtime work paid for ?

4. Is any reward paid for good work in addition to the daily wages ?

5. Was labour available in sufficient number or any difficulty experienced in getting it during the year.

## APPENDIX (B)—Contd.

شرح اجرت مزدوران در دیہات

نمونہ نشان (۱)

موضع	تعلقہ	ضلع	بابتہ	سنہ ۱۳۲۱
صراحت اقسام مزدوران	شرح اجرت	دیگر ذرائع آمدنی اگر کوئی ہوں	شرح جب کہ اجرت غلہ میں دیجاتی ہے	سلوک مثلاً مکان بلا ادائی کرایہ وغیرہ اگر کپڑے کپڑے وغیرہ
			۱. لوہار ۲. کھیتوں میں کام کرنے والے مزدور ۳. ناگر چلانے والے ۴. تھوڑی اور ناٹ کھانے والے مرد ۵. کچا پی کرنے والے مرد ۶. درو کرنے والے مرد ۷. مویشی چرانے والے ۸. دیگر زراعتی کاروبار کرنے والے مرد عورت	۱. لوہار ۲. کھیتوں میں کام کرنے والے مزدور ۳. ناگر چلانے والے ۴. تھوڑی اور ناٹ کھانے والے مرد ۵. کچا پی کرنے والے مرد ۶. درو کرنے والے مرد ۷. مویشی چرانے والے ۸. دیگر زراعتی کاروبار کرنے والے مرد عورت

قصہ جات اور شہروں میں شرح اجرت مزدوران

نمونہ نشان (۴)

نام شهر یا قصه

عقله ضلع بابته صدقہ ۱۳۱۱

شرح اجرت		دیگر ذرائع آمدنی اگر کوئی ہوں		صراحت اقسام مزدوران	
روزانہ	ہفتہ وارہ	ماہانہ	سالانہ	صراحت اقسام	مزدوران
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶
پیشہ وران					
۱۔ نجار۔ درجہ اعلیٰ					
۲۔ .. معمولی					
۳۔ لوہار۔ درجہ اعلیٰ					
۴۔ .. معمولی					
۵۔ معمار۔ درجہ اعلیٰ					
۶۔ .. معمولی					
عام مزدوران					
۷۔ لیٹھی					
۸۔ عورت					
۹۔ لڑکا					
ملازمان خانگی					
۱۰۔ چھاڑنے والے یا صفائی کرنے والے					
۱۱۔ پختی سننے					
۱۲۔ مالی					
۱۳۔ ساتھی					

(۱) جب اجرت پورے فصل یا موسم میں ایک مرتبہ دینا ہی ہے تو خانہ کیفیت میں صراحت کی جائے کہ موسم فصل کتنے مہینوں کا ہوتا ہے۔

(۲) تجھ ہذا میں جو شرح ابرت درج کی جائے وہ ایسی شرح ہونی چاہئے جو عموماً اس طبقہ کے مزدوروں کو دیجاتی ہے۔

(۴) اجرت جو فی الحال دیجاتی ہے اس کا اندراج چاہئے کہ سنین ماضیہ کی اجرت کا۔

(م) اگر اجرت بالکلیہ بشکل غلہ دیجاتی ہے یا اجرت کا ایک حصہ نقدی میں اور بقیہ حصہ غلہ میں دیا جاتا ہے تو صرف اس صورت میں خانہ ہائے (م) اور (ہ) میں اندراجات کئے جائیں۔

(۶) خانہ خانیہ میں صرف اُس صورت میں اندراجات کئے جائیں جب کہ مزدوروں کو معمولی اجرت کے علاوہ اجرت دینے والوں سے اور کوئی منظم ہوئی ہے۔

(۶) اگر مز دور اوقات مقررہ کے علاوہ دیگر کام کریں تو اس صورت میں ان کو کیا دیا جاتا ہے اسکی مباحث خانہ کیفیت میں کی جائے۔

(۷) سال حال اگر بوجہ قحط یا بد ہنگامی مزدور زیادہ تعداد میں مل سکتے ہوں یا بوجہ اجرائی کار ہائے آبپاشی یا تعمیرات ریلوے مزدوروں کی قلت ہو تو اس کی بھی خانہ کیفیت میں صراحت کر دی جائے۔ قحط

تألیف اعداد و شمار



شرح اجرت مزدور ان درگزیہا و کارخانہ جات

نمونہ نشان (۳)

نام کارخانہ یا کرنی

۱۳ ف

بابت سنہ

ضلع

تعلقہ

نوعیت کارخانہ	شرح روزانہ	شرح ہفتہ روزی	شرح ماہانہ	کتنے کھانہ کام ہوتا ہے		
				روزانہ	ہفتہ روزی	ماہانہ
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷

۱۔ کارخانہ یا کرنی متعلقہ میں روزانہ کتنے مزدور۔ کتنی عورتیں اور کتنے بچے کام کرتے ہیں۔

۲۔ ایک یوم کی اجرت حاصل کرنے کیلئے کتنے کھانے کام کرنا چاہئے ان کھانوں سے کھانے پینے کیلئے جو مہلت دیجاتی ہے وہ خارج ہے۔

۳۔ جب اوقلت مقررہ کے علاوہ دیر تک کام کریں تو زائد وقت کیلئے کس شرح سے اجرت دیجانی ہے۔

۴۔ کیا مقدار مال تیار شدہ کے لحاظ سے مزدوروں کو علاوہ اجرت کے کوئی ضمیمہ یا انعام بھی دیا جاتا ہے۔

۵۔ کیا سال حال مزدور کثرت سے دستیاب ہوئے یا ان کی قلت رہی۔

(۱) جب کہیں ایک ہی قسم کے مزدوروں میں بعض کو روزانہ بعض کو ہفتہ واری اور بعض کو ماہانہ اجرت تقسیم کی جاتی ہے۔ اس وقت خانہ ہائے (۳۰۲ اور ۳۰۳) میں روزانہ ہفتہ واری اور ماہانہ شرح اجرت درج کی جائے۔

(۲) خانہ ہائے ۳۰۴ میں صرف اس وقت اندراجات کئے جائیں جبکہ مزدوروں کو معمولی اجرت کے علاوہ اجرت دینے والوں سے اور کوئی منفعت ہونی ہو۔ جیسے اگر اجرت کے علاوہ مکان بلا کر یاہ یا خوردانہ یا لباس دیا جاتا ہے تو اس صورت میں خانہ ہائے مذکور پر کئے جائیں۔

۳۔ جو شرح درج کی جاتی ہے وہ ایسی دے کہ ہر موسم اور ہر مہینہ میں عموماً اس قسم کے مزدوروں کو دیجانی ہے۔

۴۔ سال حال اگر بوجہ قحط یا بدھنگلی مزدور کثرت سے مل سکتے ہیں یا بوجہ اجرائی کار خانے آبپاشی و تعمیرات مزدوروں کی قلت ہو تو اس امر کی بھی صراحت خانہ کیفیت میں ہونی چاہئے قحط

ناظم اعداد و شمار

## APPENDIX (C).

*Books and reports referred.*

- (1) Hyderabad Factory Act.
- (2) Annual Reports of the Hyderabad State Factories and Boiler Inspector for the years 1340 to 1344 F.
- (3) Labour Gazetteers.
- (4) Hyderabad Census Reports Part I and II for 1931.
- (5) Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Ahmedabad 1928.
- (6) Report on an Enquiry into Middle Class Unemployment in the Bombay Presidency (1927).
- (7) General Wages Census in Bombay Presidency Part I Perennial Factories Second Report (1936).
- (8) Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency.
- (9) The Indian Year Book 1936-37 by the Times of India.
- (10) Report on an Enquiry into the Middle Class Family Budgets in Bombay City (1928).
- (11) Report of the Salaries Commission of Gazetted Officers 1329-30 F.
- (12) Report of the Salaries Commission of Non-Gazetted Officers 1330 F.
- (13) Labour Report 1935 (No. 26) of Australia.
- (14) Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Bombay City (1935).
- (15) Economic Investigations in the Hyderabad State 1929-30 Vol. I to V by Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A.

